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LABOR REPORTED TO FAVOR TARIFF

Plans, However, Are Being Made to Adjourn Congress Without Passing Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Despite the fact that Administration leaders are making plans to adjourn Congress without enacting the tariff bill into law before the November elections, union labor in all sections of the country is combining in an effort to force early passage.

Ten international labor unions and more than 300 individual unions, according to George P. McLean (R), Senator from Connecticut, member of the Senate Finance Committee, have petitioned Congress to speed the enactment of the pending tariff bill "proving to any one who wishes to be fair and face the facts that the great majority of workers in the United States, men and women producers, want this tariff bill."

In a recent petition to President Harding, 10 leading international unions reiterated their desires for the enactment of laws to "protect all wage earners—against the loss of employment through any industrial invasion on the part of the products of any other nation." This was signed by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, American Flint Glass Workers Union, United Hatters of America, United Textile Workers of America, American Wire Weavers Protective Association, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of Leather Workers, National Print Cutters Association, painters, paperhangers and decorators and steel and copper plate engravers.

"According to reports from many sections of the country the tariff bill here is holding up a return to prosperity," said Senator McLean, who predicts the bill will be passed before Congress adjourns. "The United States cannot prosper unless the producers have work and the petitions from Labor show that the working men and women of the country are aroused to the danger and demand a protective tariff."

Senator McLean said Labor "has not been fooled by the Democratic filibuster." Administration leaders "virtually have abandoned hope of the tariff becoming a law at this session of Congress. It is hardly possible that the bill could be passed in the Senate much before Sept. 1, certainly not before Aug. 15, when House members return from their recess. In that event word will be sent to members that they need not hurry back to Washington. Enough members of the House could be held here to enable the House to meet formally every three days without transacting business while waiting for the Senate to get through its labors."

Democratic Senators are no more to blame for the delay in enacting the tariff than the insurgent Republicans, who really are doing the most damage to the bill because of the revolt in the Republican ranks. As the tariff bill is not expected to pass, Republican leaders are more and more apprehensive. It would be regarded as politically fatal to enact a tariff law a week or so before the elections, in the opinion of most leaders. Even if the Senate, by an unusual spurt, passed the tariff within the next three weeks, the measure would be hopelessly deadlocked in conference between the two houses. No amount of persuasion, it is understood here, can bring the tariff out of conference before the elections.

So far as the ship subsidy is concerned, that is a matter for the next session of Congress to determine, despite the claim of Commerce Committee members that it will be brought up in the Senate. With the tariff out of the way, Congress can pass the soldiers' bonus and adjourn, possibly by Oct. 1, or shortly thereafter. On the other hand, if President Harding still insists that the subsidy bill must be passed, refusal of Congress to do so probably would result in the calling of an extra session.

IRON WORKERS STRIKE SETTLED

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 1.—Settlement of the strike that had been on at the Vulcan Iron Works, operating plants at Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Nicholson, Pa., since last November, was announced last night. The strike originally was against a flat reduction of wages approximating 30 per cent. Under the terms of the settlement a cut of 13 1/2 per cent for machinists and 15 per cent for laborers is accepted by the men.

Motion Picture Records Sound, Following 10 Years of Experiment

University of Illinois States Professor's Invention Makes "Film Photograph" of Human Voice Waves

URBANA, Ill., July 31. (By The Associated Press).—Prof. Joseph T. Tykociner of the University of Illinois, after 10 years' work, has constructed a machine which not only photographs the usual moving picture as seen on the screen, but at the same time and on the same film photographs sound, it was announced by the university today. So far have the experiments gone that the ring of a bell, the slam of a door, and the human voice are reproduced in the laboratory tests, it was stated.

With the patenting of this machine, the university has obtained the second of its patents on apparatus fundamental in the art of talking motion pictures. Six months ago that institution announced that another of its "staff," Prof. Jakob Kunz, had perfected a selenium cell which, unlike its predecessors, it was stated, did not show any fatigue through use. This cell is used for photographing sound.

The apparatus which is working daily at the university takes moving pictures simultaneously with the photographs of the speech of the acting persons. The machine is equipped with a mercury arc of special construction.

INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH COMMISSION'S AIM

Organization Is Successful in Promoting Good Will Between Whites and Negroes

By EDITH ARMSTRONG TALBOT

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., July 19. (Special Correspondence).—Unique among American organizations stands the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation of Atlanta, Ga., which held its annual conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., last week. Other organizations are based on religious, sectional, or denominational self-satisfaction. Some started with a soul but have lost it through over-organization; some have failed to catch the feeling of the times and represent values of a purely traditional order; but the Inter-racial Commission makes one enthusiastic because it is composed of people who have first conquered prejudice and narrow-mindedness themselves, and are now engaged in a crusade to lift the veil of racial misunderstanding and prejudice.

Experiment Watched Elsewhere There are those now in British South Africa where black and white meet in a proportion of 6,000,000 to one, consciously watching the work of this commission. In India, where racial feeling is high, this experiment may be followed and in California where first yellow and white meet in misunderstanding, there is a field ready for ideas of this sort.

It is well known that recent exposures of the methods and operations of the Ku Klux Klan did not stop their activities to any great extent, merely banishing them somewhat from the larger cities, and forcing them to add more veils to hide their real nature.

It is well known that they do not confine their activities to Negroes alone, but include in their ranks all those of foreign birth; they pick out that class which is most disliked wherever they happen to be, and make use of local prejudice. But it is safe to say that their ban falls heaviest upon the blacks, as being the most defenseless and most disliked part of the community in general.

The earnest men and women at this conference pass their days in the midst of the worst conditions here mentioned and know whereof they speak. The common opinion among those who are in a position to know is that quite as many leave the Klan as enter it; that many discover its real nature and slip out of it as unobserved as they went in, their \$10 having gone in the meantime to swell the treasury.

Lynchings Diminished Lynching is also done in some places as freely as ever, although in some states effective laws have been passed and put into operation which enable governors to control it. Among these states is Tennessee, which has had no lynchings for five years, owing to the operation of the state constabulary law, which permits the Governor to appoint special constables to deal with local mobs. The same sort of law is in operation elsewhere, but this is not the case in all. The anti-lynching laws which most of them have, but cannot enforce. In Georgia, formerly one of the worst states, lynchings were reduced to four during the last year. Texas holds the record at present.

It is commonly supposed that only Negroes of a brutish and degraded type are the victims of mob violence, but this is not the case. Negroes who rise to the level of self-respect and property ownership are often more hated than those of a lower type. An educated Negro told me that he was nightly expecting a visit from the Ku Klux Klan because he had recently purchased a piano. Another highly educated man was threatened with a visit because he rode on a Pullman car.

Such progress as has been made in bringing about a decrease of this terrible evil has not been automatic, but has been through the determination and effort of groups of people of the south itself, and chief among those is the Inter-racial Commission.

One may think of this commission as a sort of heaven, small in bulk at present, but because the mass which surrounds it is inert and negative, and it is positive and filled with the spirit of Love, mighty in operation.

Work With Negroes

What are the actual methods by which this commission works and accomplishes its results?

To begin with, the commission has

one underlying fundamental from which it never departs. This is to work not only for, but with, the people of color. It clearly recognizes that there are now many Negroes who are thoughtful and intelligent and who are better able to lead their own race than any white person, and that through their results impossible attainment in any other way may be reached. This idea had its birth when danger threatened the south at the close of the World War when returned Negro soldiers were inclined to take things into their own hands and take by force what could only be safely won by the slow processes of education and development. Then, largely through the vision and energy of one man, groups of Negro leaders met with southern state officials, and co-operated with them in the control of their own radical elements. This method worked so well that the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation was formed about three years ago.

Another rule always strictly adhered to is that of local leadership. There is no deciding of local problems by a central bureau. In Alabama, white men and women meet colored men and women of their own town, and discuss Alabama's needs, with the assistance of the local commission agent. At a certain town in North Carolina the local agent (colored) was told by the head of a great manufacturing there that the white men wanted to do the fair thing by the colored people, but did not know just how to go about it. The agent then collected a few of the representative colored citizens for a preliminary meeting and had them make out a list of their needs after discussion, so that when the bi-racial group met, they were ready with their statement.

Their needs consisted, among other things, of a set of new books for the library, the old ones being worn out, and paving for certain streets.

Co-operation Successful As another illustration of interracial co-operation, on the completion of a Spartanburg, S. C. colored school costing \$45,000, the leading colored citizens called on the superintendent and requested that he appoint a principal for it who would not teach race antagonism but race co-operation. It should be recognized that there is a feeling growing up among many Negroes of a racial antagonism toward the whites quite as strong as any which the whites feel for them, so that there is a double need at this time to draw attention to the advantages of working together for the common good.

In a town like Greenwood, S. C., where the whites pay attention to the needs of the Negro population, and the colored people are willing to do their share, a very good public sentiment is generated, and in such a town neither lynchings nor Ku Klux raids on defenseless citizens are to be feared. One wonders whether this slow and difficult way of promoting public sentiment is not, after all, the only way to achieve results in the solution of race difficulties. Laws can be made, but to carry them into effect without causing conditions worse than the original wrong is a different thing.

News Is Circulated

Agents, mostly men, are at work in all southern states, except Mississippi, where lack of funds has prevented it. Some agents have more than one state to cover. In all cases there should be four agents, a white man and woman, and a Negro man and woman, to do this work properly and to hasten its results. Only lack of funds prevents the commission from putting this policy into effect at once.

Another thing which the commission does is to bring to the attention of editors, constructive news of Negro doings, or of co-operation between races, or anything which tends to bring about good feeling. Front page space is too often given to accounts of Negro outrages (so-called) and the work of mobs, too often the newspaper is to blame for much violence by printing such news. To counteract this is almost the most important work which this commission can do, and it is doing it in a limited way, increasing its work as fast as funds allow.

To influence legislation, in the name of the best sentiment of the community, is a work of much value. Women's religious organizations and women's clubs are awakening to this work and the religious sentiment of the south is beginning to be aware that people cannot exclude from the sphere of their Christianity this darker race which is at their doors. One could write a whole article about what women are doing for women throughout the south. The care of colored babies and their mothers is one phase of this, and it must be realized that the women who take this stand are in many cases pursuing the path of martyrdom, not perhaps at the stake, but what is perhaps almost as hard to bear, the constant criticism and disapproval of their friends and neighbors.

The man responsible for this good work is the chairman, John J. Eagan, of Atlanta, Ga., for whom a better title would be the founder and inspirer; he is a banker, manufacturer and idealist, and he has in Will V. Alexander, R. H. King and Mrs. Luke Johnson, able lieutenants. If one were to read the list of names of one committee in 13 states, he would find the members eminent in education, philanthropy, business, and composed of the two races.

ADDITIONAL RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Committee on Russia of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, distributing agency of Jewish relief organizations in the United States, announced today a further appropriation of \$2,300,000 for additional relief work in Russia. This appropriation brings up to nearly \$10,000,000, the total amount contributed by the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for Russian relief, since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

GAS TO COST LESS ON PACIFIC COAST

Reductions Become Effective With Aug. 15 Meter Readings

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25 (Special Correspondence).—Beginning with the meter readings of Aug. 15, gas will be sold to consumers in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda at 97 cents a thousand feet, the lowest price since pre-war days. Present rates in the above mentioned cities are \$1.02 a thousand.

This is the second reduction in gas rates within a year, the total reduction ranging from 10 to 15 cents. For San Francisco and the cities around San Francisco Bay, with a total population of more than 1,500,000, the new rate of 97 cents means a drop of 10 cents from the peak rates in effect during the war.

Outside these San Francisco Bay cities, the rates ordered into effect, the price being for the first block of 2500 cubic feet, are as follows: Sacramento and Fresno, \$1.20; towns in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties and in San Francisco County, outside Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and San Francisco, \$1.24; Vallejo, \$1.43; Marin County, \$1.67; Chico, Marysville, Napa, Petaluma, and Santa Rosa, \$1.66; Colusa, Oroville, Grass Valley, Redding, Red Bluff, Willows, Los Gatos, Woodland and Davis, \$1.70; San Jose, \$1.19.

All of these rates are applicable to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company systems, but the rates of the Coast Counties Gas & Electric Company in Santa Cruz and Watsonville will be reduced 8 cents a thousand feet, effective on meter readings of Aug. 15.

CAPITAL MAY HAVE GREAT CATHEDRAL

Presbyterians Plan Temple, or Offices, to Cost \$10,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 31. (By The Associated Press).—Plans for the erection in Washington of a great Presbyterian temple, or, as an alternative, a large Presbyterian building to house an auditorium and offices for other religious uses, have been announced by the Presbytery of Washington City.

The vision of a great Presbyterian cathedral was first conceived by the late John M. Harlan, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and it was said to have been the disappointment of his life that he was unable to bring his ideal to fruition. Justice Harlan's plan, however, has been preserved by his friends and pastor, the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., former moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and pastor emeritus of the historic New York Avenue Presbyterian church. This church located on a part of the triangular block in the heart of the city which has been proposed as the site for the edifice, was the place of worship of several presidents and other high government officials.

As furthered by a committee of Washington pastors, the plans include a building to be erected at a cost approximating \$10,000,000, to be contributed by members of the Presbyterian church (North) from every part of the country, as a gift to the capital city. The present moderator of the General Assembly, it is said, has given strong approval of the proposal.

COLORADO RIVER PACT IS DELAYED

Absence of Mr. Hoover Leads to Postponement of Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The meeting of the Colorado River Commission scheduled for today at Santa Fe, N. M., has been postponed until Aug. 28, when it is expected the strike situation will have reached a stage where the presence of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce in Washington no longer will be necessary, according to an announcement today by the commission. As Mr. Hoover is chairman of the commission, it was impossible to hold the meeting without him, since it is expected to bring to final settlement the whole question of the Colorado River development, the unsettled status of which has arrested the development and reclamation of a vast area of western land and caused considerable ill-feeling among the seven states involved.

It also has been announced that the governors of these states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and California—will be present, and with the members of the commission will endeavor to draw up a compact apportioning the waters of the Colorado River for the next 10 years in a way that shall be satisfactory to all the states.

THE FRIENDLY GLOW



COURTESY isn't the best policy—like honesty, it's the only policy.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

RETURNING STABILITY OF CHINA LITTLE AFFECTED BY CIVIL WAR

Safely Past That Unavoidable Barrier, New Cabinet Devotes Itself to Strengthening Its Domestic Policy

By GARDNER L. HARDING

China now has entered upon a stage of her history which the international press, while devoted so much space a short time ago to her unfortunate but unavoidable civil war, does her customary ill service to ignore almost completely. She again is taking up the solid work of reconstruction. This month is seeing one of the most interesting phases of Chinese politics in years, go through its initial stages of consolidation toward the acquisition of public confidence and the establishment of a new basis of parliamentary government. The steps China is taking do not make sensational cable news, and they are therefore being passed over largely for Sun Yat-sen's more dramatic maneuvers on the ship Hai-chi. But the growth of a new national spirit is under way, and its results soon will be apparent.

Wu Pei-fu's ambitions—and there is no doubt they are great ones—are for the time being held in abeyance, and there is at present in control in Peking something more nearly like a national administration than would ever have been possible under the long and profitless sovereignty of the tuchuns. W. W. Yen, a thoroughly reliable administrator, who has been a competent, if not a brilliant secretary of foreign affairs, is acting as Premier, and the reorganization of the Cabinet behind his temporary leadership has been entirely in the direction of liberal and intelligent government. Two instances may be taken to summarize this trend.

Efficient Minister of Finance

First, the new Minister of Finance is the unimpeachable and efficient Tung Kang. It was Tung Kang, it will be remembered, who staked his political reputation, while the corrupt shadow of Chang Tso-lin lay heavy over Peking, on the impeachment proceedings he insisted on bringing against Chang Hu, the flagrantly opportunistic Minister of Finance who was then enjoying the full favor of General Chang. Tung Kang was then Minister of Justice, and his present transfer to the post whose honor he risked so much in attempting to guard is an excellent evidence of the quality of the Yen Cabinet. It is a pity that these impeachment proceedings, which were allowed to lapse with the civil war, have not been resumed immediately upon the reorganization of the Cabinet, as nothing would tend so far to steady modern conditions in China as the imposition of a heavy penalty upon a malefactor so unashamed and so rich with loot as the egregious Chang Hu. This may indeed come later; but in the meantime the hole is stopped, and China is financially in trustworthy hands.

The other Cabinet development of major importance is the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo as chairman of the new commission to reorganize China's finances. Strictly speaking, this is not a Cabinet post, but it is openly recognized that Dr. Koo's appointment is only a preliminary step toward his assumption of one of the highest ranking posts in the Cabinet, perhaps as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Present Opportunity Is Great

The opportunity for Wellington Koo in his present post is undoubtedly, however, of the greatest satisfaction to this extraordinarily talented young statesman, who has been wandering too long amid the tortuous, though highly decorative paths of diplomacy. It will be a better service for Dr. Koo to render to China to do solid work to improve China's standing in Peking than to plead his country's case on the basis of other men's work. It will also be a harder test of his ability than he has had to meet either in Washington or London; for in Peking there is more than a little jealousy of his fame abroad. Dr. Koo has wisely chosen to meet that natural skepticism of his abilities on his own ground, and his thousands of well-wishers in America and England will watch his progress with keen sympathy.

The appointment of Dr. Paul S. Reisch, former American Minister to China, as a special financial adviser to the Peking Government is undoubtedly part of the new serious program undertaken by Tung Kang and Wellington Koo to spare no effort to bring China's finances to order again as speedily as possible. Dr. Reisch involved himself a little too far into

Chinese politics during his eventful embassy to suit the strict usages of diplomacy, and there is some basis to the criticism with which he has been pursued since his return to this country. Allowing for all this, however, Dr. Reisch, by no means a professional diplomat, proved himself one of the best ministers America ever sent to China, and he enjoys a high reputation among the world of Chinese politics which the present turn of the situation has brought uppermost.

Will Enhance America's Prestige

His is a wise and fruitful appointment and will enhance materially America's still high prestige in China, beside giving China the full-time service of one of her best friends.

Finally, due credit should be given again to the present sturdiness of China's non-official financial condition. Few other countries could have passed through a period of misgovernment which practically ruined public credit and drained a treasury with so many foreign calls upon it, topping off with four or five weeks of civil war and sheer official anarchy, and emerged with the merchant classes so thriving and solvent and the general conditions of trade so triumphantly self-sufficient.

All through the turmoil in China the banks have stood firm; neither in Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow or any other of the great native business communities have there been bank failures or even evidences of public skepticism in the banking stability which has been the astonishing product of the past few years.

Today China is importing unexampled quantities of American steel; she is financing the purchase of locomotives and machinery, and she is maintaining her domestic trade at a high level. A good government will in time reflect this strength and confidence in a way China's foreign bondholders will be quick to understand. And there was never a better chance of that good government getting hold of the true sources of power in China than now.

PARLORS TO MEET AT SAN JOSE, CAL.

Native Sons and Daughters Will Observe Admission Day

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25 (Special Correspondence).—A statewide celebration of Admission Day will be held at San Jose, Sept. 9. For several years the celebration of this date in California entered the Union has been held in several widely scattered locations in the State, but this year a joint committee, and under the chairmanship of M. J. McGovern, has united these efforts for one central celebration at San Jose. John Ramsey, grand marshal of the Grand Parlor of Native Sons, will be in general charge of the event, under the joint committee, and more than 100 parlors of Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West will be in the parade.

Financial arrangements for the celebration are in charge of Charles Koenig, Joseph Rose, and Dr. F. L. Gonzales; transportation, I. M. Peckham, James Foley and Agnes Troy; parade, Percy Marchant, F. T. Greenblatt and May Barry; publicity, George F. Barry, Henry Faure, and Edna Urmy; printing, Herbert de la Rosa and Mrs. M. A. Madden; police and firemen, Helen Mann and Henry Dahl; parlor participation, Judge James G. Conland, Thomas Duffy, Bertha Mauser, Emma Helmann, and Mary Conster.

ARBITRATION COURT PLACE FOR MR. BAKER

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—Newton D. Baker, former secretary of War, has accepted a place upon the new arbitration court of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Baker, who is president of the Cleveland, O., Chamber of Commerce, yesterday sent his acceptance to A. C. Bedford, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber, who has asked him to serve on the proposed world court for the arbitration of commercial differences.

Plans to form such an international court were decided upon in June, but like The Hague Peace Conference, as yet it has no legal sanction.

NEW LABOR BILL CALLED MISTAKE

Effort to "Safeguard Rank and File" Arouses Trade Unions to Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22.—Under the impression, apparently, that the trade unions are not conducting themselves in a manner befitting their importance in the scheme of things, a number of members of the House of Commons recently introduced a bill designed to safeguard the interests of the rank and file.

It would appear that they are inspired to this course by the assumption that movements for improvement in wage standards, opposition to reductions in wages, resulting ultimately in open rupture and dislocation of industry, are maneuvered by trade union officials who, to ensure the necessary majority, tampered with the ballot box.

Compelled to Support Party

The ballot is not secret, they say, and the members are intimidated into going contrary to their individual consciences. But that is not the worst part of the indictment; these same members say they are compelled to support financially, through a Parliamentary levy, a political party to whose aims and aspirations they are entirely opposed.

There are signs that the general strike theory is fast losing ground and more and more every day organized Labor is seen to be transferring its affections to the political machine, to the redress of its grievances through the constitutional and peaceful procedure of the ballot box. And this, if those who have charge of the new bill get their own way, is what they will retard. The history of the trade union movement, however, proves that every attempt to curtail its powers has only increased its powers of resistance and given it strengthened vitality.

Start of Labor Party

What was known as the Taff Vale judgment provided a striking example of how the ingenuity of lawyers led to a campaign which ultimately forced Parliament to accede to the wishes of the trades unions and pass the Trade Disputes Act. It also laid the basis for the Labor Party.

Perhaps too much importance should not be placed upon a private member's bill, but the trade unions are taking no chances in the matter. Every union which has met in annual conference since the bill was introduced into the House has passed resolutions of condemnation. As to the purposes of the bill, what justification there is for claiming that ballots are not secret is known only to the promoters.

The difficulties surrounding a trade dispute are not connected with the ballot, but with the decisions carried at unofficial mass meetings by a show of hands. These tactics are a greater source of annoyance to the responsible officials than to anyone else, and not one union of any standing would accept a decision in such circumstances and authorize payment of strike benefits in consequence thereof. And nothing in the bill will prevent those precipitate decisions that sometimes throw thousands of men on to the streets against the advice of their leaders. If it did, there would be much to be said in its favor.

BERRY CROP VALUE SOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27.—Berry-picking in Rhode Island has become such an industry in view of this year's bumper crop that the State Board of Agriculture officials hope to obtain an adequate estimate of the yield, also statistics on prices, average ability of pickers and marketing.



The king of France and his court were "sore perplexed" by the difficulties and impossibilities of their situation.

But Joan of Arc saw simply, planned simply, and carried her plans through simply.

Curiously enough the king never really knew what saved France. He seemed to agree with the English that it was witchcraft.

Perhaps your selling problem is really a great deal simpler than you think.

Not easier. Simpler. And maybe a mind not quite so close to the situation will see the way.

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\$49.50 - \$65
And Upwards

There are inviting variations in the details of bodices, skirts, sleeves, collars and trimmings which are so clever, so artistic and unusual that one is at once impressed with the difference in the aspect of the new season's models. The model sketched is of navy Canton Crepe and shows many decided new features.

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DEBTS REFUNDING QUESTION DELAYED

Conversations in Washington Must Be Postponed Until Meeting of Premiers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—Inauguration of negotiations here looking to the refunding of sums due the United States by Entente nations has developed that an important connection exists between such refunding and the ability of Germany to meet her indemnity obligations.

It was found by those engaged in the negotiations that it would be practically impossible to carry them beyond a certain point without reference to the readjustment of Germany's war obligations, and as the British and French prime ministers are to meet within a fortnight to consider, among other important matters, the ability of reducing the total amount of the German indemnity, it is regarded as possible that J. V. Parmentier, head of the French mission, and the American commissioners dealing with the French debt will feel it advisable to await the outcome of that meeting before going far with their own conferences. Such delay, it was said, would be on the theory that the measure of French ability to meet her obligations to America must depend to a large extent upon the amount of money France can secure from Germany.

It already has developed that the possibility of reducing the total of the German indemnity will depend upon the willingness of France and Belgium to eliminate from their claims the heavy payments demanded to meet pensions to Entente veterans of the World War and on account of expenditures by the Entente for military preparations for the war. This was a subject of controversy during the framing of the Versailles Treaty, and the American delegates took strong ground in opposition to the allowance of such claims.

American Protest Unavailing
It is said to be known to few Americans that this American protest was unavailing and that the claims were included in the total indemnity demanded. Furthermore, the German claim for an abatement of the indemnity which is now to be considered by the two prime ministers and the treatment of which is expected to affect the pending Washington negotiations on the French debt, is that there is none that is so contrary to the engagements entered upon through the terms submitted to the German Government by President Wilson with the authority of the Entente Allies on Nov. 5, 1918, subject to which Germany accepted the armistice conditions, which provided that there should be "no contributions" and no "punitive damages."

Italy's War Debt
Postponement of the dispatch to Washington of an Italian commission to meet with the American commission in pursuance of the plan to refund the Italian war debt to the United States does not mean an abandonment of Italy's purpose to adjust her debt it was said yesterday at the Italian embassy. Signor Ricci, Italian Ambassador, was explained, has planned to head such an Italian commission himself and seeks only to delay the coming of such a commission until he is able to leave Italy with the other members.

The execution of the plan, embassy officials explained, will depend to some extent on the outcome of the effort of Luigi Facta to erect a new cabinet, as Signor Ricci makes it a condition of his remaining in the diplomatic service that he shall be in sympathy with the party in power. He is in complete accord politically with Signor Facta.

UNITED KINGDOM INVITES POWERS TO DISCUSS DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

upon the decision of which may depend not only the solvency of Germany and France, but also the industrial future of Great Britain.

France to Impose Penalties of Economic and Financial Character Upon Germany

PARIS, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—France will impose penalties of an economic and financial character upon Germany because of her refusal to continue payments on the debts contracted by her nationals with allied nationals before the war, it was said in official circles here today.

These penalties will be applied at the end of the 10-day period indicated by M. Poincaré in his note to Berlin last week.

Germany's refusal to continue the payments was made known in a note from the German Government today.

It was pointed out in French official quarters that France would probably take steps against Germany regardless of what the other Allies should decide regarding similar payments due them by Germany.

The time limit set by France will expire next Monday.

The exact nature of the penalties intended to be applied could not be learned in official quarters. It was stated, however, that no military action was contemplated.

The view was expressed that the payments which are being made to German nationals by French citizens in connection with business dealings arranged before the war will be stopped in view of Germany's action.

Section of British Press Criticizes Government Decision
LONDON, August 1—(By The Associated Press)—The British Government's reported decision to send a circular note to the Allies and the

United States in reference to the war debts has been discussed in political and financial circles for some days. It is said there has been a strong division of opinion in the Cabinet over the question, and a section of the press today sharply criticizes the supposed government decision.

The exact purport of the note is not very clearly defined in the newspaper reports, but the Morning Post says that it "in substance places upon the United States responsibility for Great Britain's inability to cancel or to treat indulgently the debts owed this country by its European allies."

The newspaper describes the note as "brutal in its purport," and hopes it will be radically altered, fearing that otherwise it will create a most unfortunate impression both in Europe and in America, and be interpreted as an attempt to fasten upon the Washington Government the responsibility for the financial chaos in Europe. The Morning Post reiterates its contention that Great Britain must, without delay, fund and pay the interest on its debts to the United States.

The Times expresses the hope that the current rumors as to the character of the note will prove inaccurate. "Should the note in substance reiterate the arguments employed by the Premier in the Commons on May 31," the newspaper adds, "we fear it will produce an impression unfavorable to a speedy settlement either of the reparations problem itself or of the connected question of the inter-allied war debts."

In his speech before the House of Commons on May 31, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, declared for a complete remission of war debts. He pointed out in this connection that Great Britain's debtors owed her £2,000,000,000, while she in turn was liable to the United States for only £1,000,000,000. He also took occasion to declare that whatever lack of balance was evident in the working of the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations was due primarily to the abstention of the United States.

Germany Reasserts Inability to Meet the Monthly Payment

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—The German reply to the French note regarding payments by Germany to the Allied clearing house on account of debts contracted by German nationals with allied citizens prior to the war was telegraphed to Paris last night for presentation to the French Government today. The note reasserts that Germany finds it impossible to continue the monthly payment of £2,000,000.

Germany's argument is that the reparations transactions and the clearing house process constitute one indivisible whole, and that the German financial situation makes it impossible for the Government to continue payments either on account of reparations or to the clearing house under present conditions.

The note is understood to argue that German payments to the clearing house should not be made until the German private claims on Germany have been settled. The German standpoint is that the whole question must be settled jointly by all the governments concerned.

Germany also protests against what it terms "the peremptory and dictatorial" policy of the French Government, the note saying that a world catastrophe is inevitable if, under the pressure of the Entente policy, conditions in Germany continue to develop as at present.

The French note, of a peremptory nature, to which Germany thus replies, was received last week. The note from the British Government in reply to Germany's request for the reduction of her clearing house payments, followed somewhat later. It said Great Britain intended to discuss the questions raised as soon as possible with the other powers concerned in order to make a reply in conjunction with the other allied nations.

Commenting on the British note the Lokal Anzeiger says the French and British replies are inconsistent with each other. M. Poincaré's latest threatening note, it declares, is evidence of the growing French tendency toward separate action, the fateful effect of which the British Government is obviously attempting to soften.

Balfour Note Sent to Allied Chancellories

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 1—Lord Balfour's war debts' note is now with the Allied chancelleries here. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that it indicates that Great Britain would very gladly, in the interests of war recuperation, remit everything owing to herself, both by her friends and her recent enemies, but Great Britain is herself a debtor as well as a creditor nation. Her creditors insist on collecting their debts in full, and Great Britain is too much embarrassed as to her own war burdens to be able, at the same time to pay her creditors in full, and to scale down the debts she has to collect below the level of the sum she owes her creditors.

A financial authority here interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor's representative on this subject said that it would obviously be difficult for the British or any other government, ruled by public opinion, to adopt the position of paying everything to its creditors and giving up everything to its debtors. Even if such a policy were right, it would be one that the man in the street would not find it easy to understand. It might still be, he thought, that the British Government intended in the end to take that line. In this case, he said, it would clearly not be bad tactics to suggest as has been done in the Balfour note that the opposite was intended. Much fire had already been drawn in this way, and more would be brought out next Thursday when the subject was to be debated in the House of Commons. In this way, the Opposition would be committed in advance to supporting ultimate concessions.



John L. Lewis

International President United Mine Workers, Who Has Called Peace Meeting of Miners and Operators

CHICAGO TRANSPORTATION STRIKE BRINGS CITY'S CARS TO HALT

Complete Tie-Up Results When 20,000 Motormen, Conductors and Guards Protest Wage Cut

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—Twenty thousand motormen, conductors and guards on surface and elevated lines went on strike at 4 o'clock this morning against a 17 per cent wage reduction, and the greater part of the working portion of Chicago's nearly 3,000,000 persons was forced to seek improvised transportation.

Thousands started early afoot, and from well before dawn streets and avenues leading to the business and manufacturing districts swarmed with pedestrians. Streets in the downtown district, with the calling of the strike, automatically became one-way thoroughfares.

The walkout really began at 11 o'clock last night, when the surface carmen ending runs at that hour took

their cars to the barns. From then on runs were finished the motormen and conductors left off work, and in the early hours of the morning the number of cars on the streets gradually dwindled to zero. Early today carpenters went over the elevated lines boarding up the entrances to the stations. The surface lines' tunnels beneath the Chicago River also were boarded up and guards placed. There was no statement from company officials as to when an effort to resume traffic would be made. City authorities have prepared for use at any moment of the entire police force of approximately 5,000 men, and it is understood certain units of the Illinois National Guard have been ordered to be in readiness for duty.

PRESIDENT HARDING MAKES PUBLIC PLAN FOR ENDING STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

situation and what he described as the need for accepting the Administration's program at once.

It was understood that the morning session was devoted entirely to listening to the reading of the Harding proposal and its exposition by Mr. Hoover and that a vote would be taken after the plan had been thoroughly debated.

Strike Leaders Consider Peace Plan of President at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—Executives of the six federated shop crafts went into conference today to consider President Harding's proposals for a settlement of their strike. Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, was present at the meeting. He was met at the train on his return from a conference with the President and escorted to the conference by A. O. Wharton, labor member of the board, and B. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts.

Mr. Hooper said that originally he had no intention of being present at the conference, but had agreed to do so when urged by Mr. Wharton and Mr. Jewell. He said he had no message to transmit from President Harding and refused to discuss the strike other than to say that he did not plan anything owing to himself, both by his friends and her recent enemies, but Great Britain is herself a debtor as well as a creditor nation. Her creditors insist on collecting their debts in full, and Great Britain is too much embarrassed as to her own war burdens to be able, at the same time to pay her creditors in full, and to scale down the debts she has to collect below the level of the sum she owes her creditors.

A financial authority here interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor's representative on this subject said that it would obviously be difficult for the British or any other government, ruled by public opinion, to adopt the position of paying everything to its creditors and giving up everything to its debtors. Even if such a policy were right, it would be one that the man in the street would not find it easy to understand. It might still be, he thought, that the British Government intended in the end to take that line. In this case, he said, it would clearly not be bad tactics to suggest as has been done in the Balfour note that the opposite was intended. Much fire had already been drawn in this way, and more would be brought out next Thursday when the subject was to be debated in the House of Commons. In this way, the Opposition would be committed in advance to supporting ultimate concessions.

Other shop crafts leaders said, however, that their meeting would be finished by noon tomorrow at the latest. The Stationary Firemen and Oilers Union, also a striking group, delayed its meeting until 2 p. m. It was generally conceded that its officials will concur in any action taken by the shop crafts.

Mr. Jewell had a telegram several pages in length from President Harding, but refused to make known its contents.

A proposition that the striking shop crafts settle their strike with the roads that are willing to agree to President Harding's proposals regardless of whether all the roads agree to them, will be placed before the meeting of union chiefs.

This information was obtained from a person who is considered in close touch with the situation. He explained that the union chiefs understood that the President expected at least three-fourths of the executives

JOINT COAL WAGE PARLEY IS CALLED BY STRIKE CHIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

notwithstanding the powerful position of advantage now enjoyed by the mine workers, we have resolved to again attempt to assemble a conference where passion will be allayed and reason predominate. We are able to fight indefinitely, but much prefer the pursuits of peace to the life of industrial warfare. We feel that the American public will support our offer to meet at the conference table and will encourage the corporate interests involved to have their representatives present.

Personnel of Conference
The making of a basic settlement in the central competitive field will permit of an immediate following settlement in all of the outlying bituminous coal districts and should pave the way for an immediate adjustment in the anthracite coal fields as well. Such a result will be acclaimed by every citizen. Those who block the success of a conference by refusal to participate should therefore be made to bear full responsibility for the continuing situation.

It is expected the make-up of the conference will follow as nearly as possible those of other years. The miners probably will be represented by eight men from each of the four states. The representation of the operators will depend upon the number that respond to the call. It has been stated repeatedly by leaders of the union that a conference would be called as soon as assurances were had that sufficient tonnage would be represented to make possible a basic wage agreement. Nothing could be learned as to the amount of tonnage pledged to attend the meeting.

Operators Are Invited
The following telegram was sent to the operating interests by President Lewis:

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1922. In behalf of the United Mine Workers, I am, herewith, inviting the coal operators of the central competitive field to meet in joint interstate conference at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, Aug. 7, 1922, for the purpose of negotiating a basic wage agreement designed to terminate the present suspension in the mining industry. I express the hope that the interests represented by you will find it possible to participate in the joint negotiations.

Signature, JOHN L. LEWIS, President, United Mine Workers of America.

Coal Operators of Three States Reject Miners' Proposal for Conference

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1—Indiana operators will not attend the conference called at Cleveland by John L. Lewis, president of the Miners Union, for the purpose of negotiating a wage agreement for the central competitive field, declared Morton L. Gould, president of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association, today.

Mr. Gould added that no portion of the Indiana field would attend the conference, and said that the operators' position was unchanged. The Indiana operators, he declared, will meet only with the miners of Indiana.

A. M. Ogile, president of the National Coal Association, also said the conference would avail nothing. "The conference planned by President Lewis will not end the coal strike," declared Mr. Ogile. He would not discuss the attitude of Indiana operators toward the conference.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1—The Pittsburgh Coal Producers Association today declined the invitation of President John L. Lewis for a four-state conference to settle the coal strike, but declared in a message to Mr. Lewis that it was willing to meet the mine workers' organization in this district to "negotiate a wage scale for the district."

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—Illinois Coal operators will pass on John L. Lewis' invitation for a central competitive field conference when the state operators' scale committee meets here Friday.

Dr. F. C. Honnold, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators Association, said today. Dr. Honnold added that his personal opinion was that the settlement in Illinois would be in line with that expressed by Indiana.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1—Southern Ohio coal operators will not participate in the conference at Cleveland next Monday between miners and operators of the central competitive field, it was indicated today at the offices of the Southern Ohio Coal Exchange. Eastern Ohio operators previously had indicated that they would attend the Cleveland conference.

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viously had indicated that they would attend the Cleveland conference.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 1—The Pittsburgh Coal Producers Association, when told that President John L. Lewis had called a conference of operators and the union for next Monday, said that no notice of the call had been received, and no reply would be made until the association knew in an official way just what Mr. Lewis proposed.

"We shall have something to say when we get the details of the plan," an officer of the association said.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1 (Special)—The Kansas Industrial Court has taken over the control of the distribution of all fuel in the State. When Herbert Hoover sent out telegrams asking what plans, if any, had been made in Kansas for the distribution of coal, Kansas was ready. When the Industrial Court law was enacted one section was inserted to meet such emergencies as a coal strike and railroad strike simultaneously. The law gives the court authority to control the distribution of any of the essential industries.

The court will meet with the operators of all the mines in Kansas tomorrow. At this conference rules and regulations for the handling of fuel will be worked out. The operators have expressed complete willingness to work with the Industrial Court in distributing coal.

The public utilities of the State generally use fuel oil. Valley Falls is the only water and light plant without at least two weeks' supply of coal on hand. In Topeka the water plant has coal for 15 days in the bins and the carloads on the way. After the public utilities will come the threshing demand. This is not very large, approximately 1000 tons a day for all the threshing machines.

Then comes the industrial plants of the essential group, packers, flour mills, and similar institutions. These will be kept supplied. Most of them have considerable quantities of fuel on hand. After the essential industries are supplied other industries will be furnished with coal.

The Kansas coal mines are producing coal at the rate of 7000 tons a day, approximately 50 per cent of normal production. The operators are cleaning up many of the deep mines which have been closed down and these mines will begin to open this week, and production is expected to immediately advance 1000 tons a day.

Britain to Ship 1,000,000 Tons of Coal to America in August

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—More than 1,000,000 tons of coal will be on the way to the United States from Wales and the east coast of England by Sept. 1, according to J. B. Smull, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who has charge of allocations and charters of shipping board vessels. Charters have been let for 50 ships, aggregating 400,000 tons, to engage in the import of coal, he said.

Mr. Lewis' Coal Proposal Surprises Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Announcement of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that he had called a joint conference with coal operators of the central competitive field came as a surprise to headquarters of the National Coal Association. Officials of the association, which represents a majority of the coal operators in the country, declared they did not know which operators would attend.

Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, official publication of the striking 600,000 miners, who has just returned from a visit to Mr. Lewis, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that "undoubtedly" there would be sufficient tonnage represented to negotiate a settlement.

"There will be bituminous coal op-

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erators present from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and possibly northern West Virginia," Mr. Searles said. "Ever since the strike started some operators in the effectively organized areas have been seeking a conference. The miners will insist on the wage scale prevailing at the time of suspension. Another condition would be that a fact-finding commission be appointed to ascertain all the facts about the industry, and the report of this commission to be the basis for a permanent or long-period settlement."

At the offices of the National Coal Association it was said by officials that they doubted there would be a "representative tonnage" at the Cleveland session. In administration quarters sentiment was divided. Some were of the opinion that the meeting next Wednesday would mark the beginning of the end, while others discredited the scope of the meeting. Production of the non-union mines is now running at approximately 4,000,000 tons a week. The needs of the country are approximately 8,250,000 tons a week, and there is still a reserve of slightly under 20,000,000 tons.

BRITISH AIR FORCE TO BE AUGMENTED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 1—An air force increase, larger than was expected, is predicted as the result of a meeting of the committee on imperial defense yesterday. Nothing has been officially announced, and there will be further meetings tomorrow and Friday, when it is understood Mr. Lloyd George will make a statement on the air policy.

But those who claim to have information are emphatic that the committee is impressed with the present defenselessness of the country and is determined upon a considerable augmentation of the special section for home defense, and a certain number of machines for the navy exclusively, to be paid for out of its own estimates, are talked of, but no disposition is shown to interfere with the Air Ministry's supreme control. One lobby correspondent puts the immediate increase at not less than 10 squadrons, though probably much more.

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INSTITUTE OF POLITICS CENTERS ABOUT WORLD RECONSTRUCTION

Twin Problems of Debts and Reparations Challenge "Best Minds" to Find a Solution Fair and Just to All

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Reparations and inter-allied debts hold the stage at Williamstown. From the rising of the curtain on the second Institute of Politics, the problem of world reconstruction, of which these two great issues are notable phases, has visibly been edging from the wings while scholarly historical addresses were being delivered from the platform.

Last week, Dr. Josef Redlich of Vienna, in an interview, appealed for a "practical adjustment of international obligations, on the ground that the world is an economic unit. Sunday, Raymond Recouly, Paris journalist, declared that France would cooperate in reaching a fair adjustment if convinced that Germany was trying to pay to the extent of her ability. Monday, the problem of reparations and debts burst into the full glare of the spotlight with the convening of the round table conferences on the rehabilitation of Europe, conducted by Paul M. Warburg and Dr. B. M. Anderson, Jr., of New York, and the conferences on inter-allied debts, conducted by Oscar T. Crosby, a former assistant secretary of the United States Treasury.

The academic atmosphere of Williamstown College has become charged with intellectual energy, and today the "best minds" at Williamstown are concentrating upon what is believed to be the most vital problem of the present generation.

Mr. Warburg Spoke Plainly

Unquestionably, the outstanding utterance of the session so far was that of Mr. Warburg yesterday that if France should modify her attitude toward Germany, it was inconceivable that America should insist on payment of debts from such allies as plainly could not pay without disastrous consequences.

Yet, hardly less significant was Mr. Crosby's intimation that there is no way apparent by which Europe can pay America the \$300,000,000 annual interest on outstanding loans.

Mr. Crosby and Mr. Warburg, at the round table on debts, agreed that final settlement of allied indebtedness to the United States cannot be made under the present act of Congress, calling for payment in 25 years, with interest at not less than 4% per cent a year.

The greater part of Mr. Crosby's conference was occupied with organization on a systematic basis. In his opening remarks, he outlined 22 specific questions to be answered with regard to debts. These will be passed upon by committees or the conference, possibly revised, and then taken up for final action. Among the important subjects to be considered are whether Congress has a constitutional right to remit debts; where claims should be modified regardless of the reparations question, and the "weighted gold" basis of settlement.

Story of Brazil Is Told

Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima's first lecture, on the centenary of Brazilian Independence, was delivered this morning in Campin Hall. Dr. Lima dwelt upon the friendship between the United States and Brazil, then traced the development of independence in the South American republic. Mr. Recouly, in his first lecture last night, gave a striking description of the events of the Russian revolution, and expressed the opinion that "it is a great illusion to suppose that a positive, practical and effective co-operation can be built up with the Bolsheviks." He said in part:

Four years of Bolshevism, succeeding four years of war, have from a material point of view entirely disorganized, or more than that, have destroyed, the whole structure of Russia. The production of agriculture, which was the principal wealth of that country, has diminished to the proportion of four to one, which means that about three-fourths of the land which used to be cultivated is at the present time not cultivated at all. The great majority of the factories have been closed. The destruction of the railways, as you know, is complete.

Moral Viewpoint Is Worse

Such is the material point of view. From a moral point of view, it is even worse. The Russian revolution, before the war, was a very small part of what we French call the "crisis" of the world. I mean the leading political, social and intellectual classes. That crisis, unfortunately, for the most part has been suppressed and dispersed to all parts of the world. They have lost contact with their own people. They are no more in touch with it, which makes their coming back to power more and more difficult, more and more problematical.

On the whole, one could say that Russia has gone back in history four or five centuries. Russian provinces, at the present time, are almost in the same situation as some parts of Africa before the conquest. It will require a great number of years and an enormous quantity of money to restore Russia to her former condition. That means, in my opinion, that you must not wait for the reconstruction of

Europe until you have achieved the restoration of Russia, otherwise we shall have to wait for altogether too long a time.

Useless to Deal With Bolsheviks

"Now is it possible to achieve or even to begin the restoration of Russia as long as Russia is in the hands of the Bolshevik Government, and of the Bolshevik Administration? French public opinion, on the whole, is inclined to answer that question by a mere negative, and I think American opinion is disposed to take the same line. Russia cannot be saved by herself alone. She needs some external and very strong help. But how can you expect foreign finance and foreign industry to invest in Russia their money or their countrymen as long as all those investments can be confiscated by single order of the Bolsheviks—as long as there does not exist in Russia any protection whatever for the right of private property, nor for the right of man?"

As long as the Bolsheviks remain Bolsheviks—that is to say, as long as they refuse to recognize the rights of property and the rights of man upon which—don't forget this—the whole of our civilization is founded, we in France will have nothing to do with the Bolsheviks. Unfortunately, at the Genoa conference first, and afterward at The Hague Conference, they have convinced the whole world openly that they do not want to change in any way their method of governing their country.

ROALD AMUNDSEN HAD SECRET PLAN

Expected to Start Shortly on Flight Across Pole

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Transfer of Capt. Roald Amundsen, Lieutenant Omdahl and "another man" from the Maud, the ship in which the explorer went to the Arctic to prepare for his attempted flight across the North Pole, as reported from Nome Sunday, was in accordance with his secret plans, Henry Woodhouse, president of the Aerial League of America, declared yesterday. The three men were taken from the Maud to the schooner Holmes.

"It might have endangered the Maud's chances of advancing through the open leads and the Arctic pack ice to a point near Wrangel Island," said Mr. Woodhouse, "if she had had to go out of her way to Point Barrow with Amundsen. Delay might have caused the Maud to remain at Point Barrow until next summer."

Captain Amundsen now can proceed with his flight without fearing delay to the rest of his expedition, Mr. Woodhouse said, adding that he expected Capt. Amundsen would start soon on the flight.

SUBMARINES LEAVE DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 26 (Special Correspondence).—More than half of the ships in the operative force of the submarine flotilla of the Pacific fleet, based at San Pedro, recently sailed for New London, Conn., where they will be placed in reserve. Four L-type submarines and eight H-type boats, convoyed by the Beaver are on the 5000-mile voyage to the east via the Panama canal.

SUCCESS ATTENDS MACMILLAN OBSERVATORY WORK IN ARCTIC

Radiogram States 16 Field Stations Were Operated During Winter—Polar Light Photography Not Yet Achieved

PORTLAND Me., August 1.—Observations in terrestrial magnetism by Donald B. Macmillan's Arctic expedition were successful, according to indirect word received here by George P. Carey, treasurer of the Macmillan Arctic Association.

They began in November, and 16 field stations were established, according to a letter received from Macmillan's Fleming, assistant director of the Carnegie Institute, quoting a radiogram from G. Dawson Howell of the Macmillan Institute.

The radiogram dated July 27, and received by Macmillan, stated that the expedition had been successful in the west, and that the expedition had received a great deal of success. All went well.

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RAIL CONCESSION SOUGHT FROM PERU

Canadian Would Build 2400 Miles, Tapping Rich Deposits—Cost Set at \$120,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—There is much interest here in the negotiations being carried on by a Canadian financier, Robert W. Dunsmuir of Victoria, for a huge concession in Peru, calling for the construction of 2400 miles of railroad, at an approximate cost of \$120,000,000. The concession has been submitted to the Peruvian Congress for approval, it was learned here officially.

The Dunsmuir concession is described by Peruvian officials who are familiar with its terms as one of the largest ever negotiated in South America. It provides for the taking over of the Peruvian Government monopoly for a period of 33 years, the net income from which, equal to about 500,000 Peruvian pounds yearly, is to be used for railroad construction purposes.

Will Revert to State

When constructed, the holder of the concession, Mr. Dunsmuir, will operate the railroads on his own account for 45 years, at the end of which time they will be turned over to the Peruvian Government, Mr. Dunsmuir to have the privilege of then purchasing them at the cost of construction. There is a disposition in some circles to predict the disappearance of this "privilege of purchase" clause by the Peruvian Congress.

Three distinct but interconnected systems of railroads will be built. One line will follow the Peruvian coast in a north and south direction, another will parallel the Andes Mountains with their rich mineral deposits, and the third will connect the Peruvian seaports with the navigable waters of the Amazon.

The first of the three systems will pass through about 20 of Peru's rich coastal valleys, connecting with the short railway lines already constructed and touching at all the seaports. The second or inter-Andean system, will traverse the valleys of the Andes, between Jaén and Cuzco, with special reference to the known mineral deposits. At Cuzco it will connect with an existing railroad which has an outlet at the Peruvian port of Mollendo, where there are rail connections with Chile and Argentina to the south, and Bolivia to the west.

Land May Be Granted

The third, or trans-Andean system, will consist of two lines, one in the north and the other in the southern part of Peru, each having a sea terminal point and running inland to meet with the inter-Andean system, proceeding thence to the Amazon.

One provision of the Dunsmuir concession, in the form in which it has been submitted to the Peruvian Congress, is said to grant approximately 8,000,000 hectares, or 20,000,000 acres of land to the Canadian financier as a subsidy for constructing the railway system. It is understood that the oil and mineral rights in these tracts will rest with the grantee.

Much of the region to be served by the Dunsmuir railroads has been pronounced by geologists as favorable in its physical aspects for the presence of oil, and petroleum seepages have been reported from various places. The absence of transportation facilities heretofore has prevented any extensive exploration operations.

PRESIDENT TO VOTE BY MAIL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President and Mrs. Harding will vote by mail in the Ohio primary Aug. 8. It was said at the White House that their ballots would be forwarded to Marion during the week.

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RECORDS OF UNION TAKEN INTO COURT

Clothing Workers Under Fire in Philadelphia Labor Dispute

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Records of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America yesterday were seized on order of Judge Rogers in the Common Pleas Court during the reading of a petition of a clothing manufacturer to make permanent an injunction restraining members of the union from interfering with non-union employees at the plant.

Judge Rogers ordered officers and agents of the Clothing Workers Union to remain in the courtroom while the records were read.

Learning that the Garment Workers Union was alleged to be an unincorporated body, and failing to ascertain how many of its members were citizens, Judge Rogers said the court intended to see that the attention of the Police Department and the federal immigration officials was called to the organization that an investigation might be made of "its purposes and methods and its general make-up."

The hearing was on the action of the A. B. Kirachbaum Company, clothing manufacturers, which claimed in its petition that the factory employees had been assaulted and intimidated.

USE OF MARINES BRINGS PROTEST

Wyoming Governor Urges Legal Process in Oil Cases

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 1.—Robert Carey, Governor of Wyoming, telegraphed to President Harding late last night protesting against the sending of marines to Wyoming to eject alleged squatters from the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve. The Governor's message follows:

Have seen press reports to effect marines being ordered to remove certain claimants from lands in Teapot naval oil reserve. If such reports are true, would respectfully protest against such action. If any person or persons are in illegal possession of this field, they can be removed by legal process through courts. Such procedure as is contemplated ignores the courts of the nation and establishes precedent whereby any federal bureau or department may enforce its whims or mandates by military force rather than by legal action. In this instance no legal attempt has been made to remove these claimants. It has not been proven that they have violated any law and it is also possible that their claims are valid as some of those purchased by the Sinclair interests and turned over to the Government. Finally I would advise you that no state of lawless existence in Wyoming to justify use of armed forces.

NORTH POLE FLIGHT POSTPONED FOR YEAR

NOME, Alaska, July 31 (By The Associated Press).—Heavy ice was the cause of the transfer of Capt. Roald Amundsen, Arctic explorer, from his ship Maud to the schooner Holmes, according to a radio message received here. Bad weather was the cause of the postponement of his proposed airplane flight across the pole from Point Barrow until next year, the message said.

Lieut. E. G. Fullerton, who was to have piloted the airplane on this flight, is expected to return to the United States, the message added. The Maud will proceed to Point Hope on the Arctic Ocean, north of Seward Peninsula. The Holmes will go to Point Barrow.

PRESIDENT TO VOTE BY MAIL
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President and Mrs. Harding will vote by mail in the Ohio primary Aug. 8. It was said at the White House that their ballots would be forwarded to Marion during the week.

CHINA ADDRESSES NOTE TO RUSSIA

Peking Unwilling to Enter Into Treaties Until Assured Promises Will Be Kept

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 31.—The text of a note addressed to the Russian Soviet Government by the Chinese Foreign Office has been received here. Its trend indicates that the Chinese are unwilling to enter into treaties until they have more practical assurance than at present that the Soviet Government intends to keep her promises. "The Chinese note was a reply to the protest of the Soviet Government against the delay in opening negotiations regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway and other matters. It said in part:

"In regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Chinese Government views the question with great concern and desires its early solution. Upon your arrival (Soviet representative at Peking) last December this ministry intended to open negotiations at once, but the question of Urga and Kiachata had already been brought up. This ministry heartily indorses such a view and wishes to state to you frankly that mutual friendship depends upon good faith and that deeds must be consistent with words."

"The Chinese Government sent a delegate to take up the matter with you. Several months have since passed but no definite agreement has yet been reached."

"The Chinese Government notes with satisfaction the several declarations of the Soviet Government, which you repeated in your last memorandum, to the effect that the present Soviet Government 'renounced the grasping and forcible policy of the former Russian Government,' and would restore to the 'Chinese people everything which had been forcibly taken away from them by the Tsarist Government.' But, as a matter of fact, the Russian troops at Urga and Kiachata have not yet been withdrawn as you have promised, but on the contrary their number has been steadily increased."

"It is further stated in your last memorandum that the 'Government of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has repeatedly informed the Government of the Chinese Republic of its readiness and willingness to proceed to the revision of existing Russo-Chinese treaties with a view to excluding from them such stipulations as hinder the further development of mutually friendly relations between the Chinese and Russian people.' This ministry heartily indorses such a view and wishes to state to you frankly that mutual friendship depends upon good faith, and that deeds must be consistent with words."

FIVE STATES HOLD PRIMARIES WITH SEVERAL WOMEN IN RACE

Keenly Contested Fights Reported in Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Primaries in five states, with Missouri holding the center of the stage, are being held today.

Candidate for the United States Senate will be nominated in Virginia, West Virginia and Missouri, while in these states, also, as well as in Oklahoma and Kansas are contests involving seats in the lower branch of Congress. Complete state tickets will be nominated at the same time.

National interest is attached to the Democratic senatorial contest in Missouri, where James A. Reed, incumbent, closed last night the stormiest campaign of his career. He is pitted against Breckinridge Long, an Assistant Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson. The issue actually involves "Wilsonism" and both candidates have made it so. Former President Wilson has set his heart upon the defeat of the Missouri Senator and the result will decide whether Wilson Democrats or anti-Wilson Democrats control the state machine.

Drys Oppose Senator Reed

Prohibition also is a burning issue in Missouri, where the liquor forces are exerting great efforts to return Mr. Reed, a pronounced wet, to the Senate. The entire strength of the Anti-Saloon League is enlisted in the fight to eliminate Senator Reed from the November campaign. Senator Reed is expected to carry St. Louis and Kansas City, in which event he would have a fair chance for re-election. Anti-Saloon League officials forecast his defeat by a substantial vote.

Mr. Wilson also has injected his personality into the Virginia campaign where his friend and political ally, Claude A. Swanson, incumbent, is being closely contested for the nomination to the Senate by Westmoreland Davis, Governor of Virginia. Mr. Wilson has written to the Virginia voters that Senator Swanson was "at all times most loyal and helpful in his support to me while I was at the head of the government."

The "Old Guard" is on trial in West Virginia, where the conservatism of Howard Sutherland, Republican Senator, is an issue. His chief opponent is H. C. Ogden, publisher of Wheeling. Senator Sutherland's vote for seating Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, also is giving him some concern. In the Democratic primary for Senator, Mrs. Izetta Jewell Brown is opposing M. M. Neely, a former member of the House.

The influence of the Ku Klux Klan may prove a factor in the Oklahoma primary, so far as the Democrats are concerned, as it did last month in the neighboring State of Texas. No Senator is to be elected in Oklahoma this fall, so the chief national interest probably centers on the candidacy of Miss Alice M. Robertson, the lone woman Representative in Congress, who is making an almost single-handed fight against the organized woman vote. Owing to her opposition to the maternity bill and other special woman legislation, Miss Robertson has incurred the wrath of most of the women's clubs inside and outside of Oklahoma. She is confident of re-election, despite this formidable opposition.

INTOXICATED DRIVERS TO GET PRISON TERMS

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1 (Special).—Thomas F. McCran, Attorney-General, has sustained the legality of convictions of persons accused of driving motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, as prosecuted under the revised motor vehicle act passed by the last legislature, making prison sentences compulsory.

William L. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, asked for a ruling on certain features of the act following the declaration by Judge Wells that the procedure followed in summary prosecutions before magistrates is defective and that upon review of appeal he would feel compelled to set aside convictions as illegal.

In sustaining the legality of the procedure the attorney-general safeguards the most important feature of the New Jersey motor vehicle law.

MEXICO CUTS SHIP RATES

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 26 (Special Correspondence).—A decree issued by President Obregon of Mexico provides uniform charges for all ships entering Mexican ports, according to a report received here recently from Mexico City. The new order abolishes charges for pilotage, bills of health, clearance, mooring and for all extraordinary services. Vessels entering any Mexican port hereafter will be obliged to pay only one charge, based on gross tonnage.

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Qualified individuals of good character, accepted for established positions, are assured of steady employment subject to continued satisfactory service; they will not be removed to make places for employees who may strike, and desire later to return.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

U. S. WOMEN TRACK
CONTESTANTS SAIL

First Invasion of Kind in American Sports History—Event in Paris, Aug. 20

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—With the general broadening of women's activities in the last few years, their fuller entrance into athletics is only natural, and with the sailing of an American contingent of girl athletes for France today, to participate in the international track and field games at Pershing Stadium, Paris, Aug. 20, a real landmark in feminism and sports has been set. This is the first time that the United States has been represented by a regular team of women contestants on foreign soil. Those who left on the Aquitania today took their mission seriously, and appeared just as fitted to play the rôle of track stars as have the teams of men which the country has dispatched on overseas conquest heretofore.

Before the war, women were practically strangers to the track and field, but in the stress of conflict, particularly in Europe, when womanhood stepped forward to fill the jobs left vacant by the departure of men to the battle front, they participated in games to fit them for their more strenuous duties in industry.

The result was that running, jumping and weight throwing became part of the feminine calendar, in addition to riding, swimming, tennis and golf. When international games were suggested to compare the athletic progress made by women of various nations, an invitation was sent to the United States.

Girls' colleges and boarding schools took up the challenge. Instead of standing on the sidelines, cheering their brothers and sweethearts on the field, thousands of girls spent the spring training and preparing themselves, not always under expert tutelage, but sufficiently well to break half a dozen world records when they went into competition.

The field was narrowed to inter-school and inter-class meets, then by numerous sectional elimination contests, and finally two national meets were held, one in the east, the other in the far west, from the winners of which 13 girls were picked to go to Europe. The judges are positive that the 13 are the best in the Nation.

Much trouble was experienced in arousing sufficient public enthusiasm to get the money to send the team abroad, with the result that nearly all of the girls are paying their own expenses—one had to borrow the funds with the promise of repayment when she leaves school—and some of the entertainment planned for them must be curtailed.

For the last few days they have been gathered at Newark, N. J., training at Weequahic Park. They have dropped frivolity and are as serious as a boxer on the verge of a championship bout.

Definite assignment of the girl athletes has not yet been made by Dr. Harry Stewart of New Haven, Conn., the coach, and the individual who, perhaps, more than any other, is responsible for this long step in feminism. Assignments will not be made until near the close of training in Paris.

On the team are: Kathryn Agar, Chicago, Oakmere School; Janet Snow, Rye, N. Y., Oakmere School; Ester Greene, Canal Zone, Balboa High School; Lucile Godbold, Estill, South Carolina, South Carolina College for Women; Frances Mead, Tarrytown, N. Y., Elizabeth Stetson High School; Leonia N. Vance, Voorhes, New York, Estel Walker School; Elizabeth Voorhes, New York, Rosemary Hall; Anne Harwick, Miami, Fla., Florida State College; Maybelle Gilliland, Leonia High School, Leonia, N. J.; Camille Sabie, Newark, N. J., New Jersey Normal School; Flora Batson, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Maud Rosenbaum, New York, Oakmere School, a distance runner, preceded the team to Paris and daily is indulging in long distance runs.

CANADIAN CHAMPION
IS AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—H. A. Belyea of St. John, N. B., one of the first out-of-town entries to arrive for the golden jubilee regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the Schuylkill River Thursday, Friday and Saturday, planned to take his first workout over the course today. He arrived last night.

Belyea is entered in the association senior singles on Friday and a victory would qualify him for the championship singles on Saturday. There are 11 other entries in the qualifying event, Belyea's most formidable opponent being W. B. Garrett Gilmore of this city, over whom he already has three victories.

The winner of the association singles will meet P. A. Costello of the Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Zoha, New York; Bohemians, and possibly W. M. Hoover, Duluth, the titleholder in the championship event. Hoover is entered, but it is possible that he may row only an exhibition. It was said he does not think he has had sufficient training since his victory in the English Henley to get in condition.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	62	38	.620
Indianapolis	59	43	.578
Milwaukee	51	46	.526
Minneapolis	48	53	.478
Kansas City	53	54	.495
Louisville	50	55	.476
Columbus	40	64	.388
Toledo	36	67	.350

RESULTS MONDAY
Louisville 6, Minneapolis 4.
Minneapolis 5, Louisville 4.
Toledo 6, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 2.
Milwaukee 8, Columbus 7.

150-MILE RACE AT
DETROIT REGATTA

G. A. Wood Donates Purse for
New Power Boat Event

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1 (Special).—Detroit's motor-boat regatta, to be held beginning Sept. 1 on Lake Michigan, is assured of having one of the greatest events in boating history by the donation of a cash prize of \$25,000 for an international 150-mile sweepstakes for motor boats by Garfield A. Wood, president of the new Yachtmen's Association of America. The men who will have entire charge of the event have been designated by the donor, and further plans are expected to take shape rapidly.

F. R. Sill, treasurer of the American Power Boat Association, will be chairman of the following committee on the 150-mile race: Charles S. Chapman of New York, secretary of the American Power Boat Association racing commission; Webb Jay of Chicago; Col. S. D. Waldon, president of the Detroit Aviation Society and president of the Detroit Automobile Club, and W. D. Edens, who has had charge of the timing and scoring of past Gold Cup regatta.

Nine events will compose this annual Gold Cup Regatta Sept. 1-4. The following will be run off in three heats: Gold Cup, 90 miles; Wood-Fisher Trophy, 150 miles; Sallan Trophy, 75 miles; Motor Yacht Trophy, 75 miles. The Sallan Trophy, a handicap for cabin cruisers, which last year drew an entry of 39, probably will set a new record this year, as S. E. Sallan has offered a \$1000 silver service as a prize to the winner.

A race for women skippers, 10 miles in runabouts, will be a new feature of the regatta this year; there may be a man passenger, but he will not be allowed to aid in handling the boat at all, except in an emergency.

FIVE SCHOONERS
ALREADY NAMED

Mayflower Among Candidates
for American Representative

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special).—Five schooners have already been named to take part in the trials to determine which boat will represent the United States in the International Fisherman's Race of this port in October, and the American committee will hold a meeting here Friday to select the dates and rules for the elimination races.

The five schooners which have been named and whose entries have been accepted are the Mayflower and the Elizabeth Howard, the L. A. Duncan, and the Henry Ford of Gloucester. The Mayflower is the schooner which was specially built for last year's race, but which was barred as it did not appear to come within the terms of the deed of gift.

The American committee held a meeting here yesterday at which officers were elected, and it was also decided to increase the membership of the committee to 25. W. A. MacInnis was elected president of the committee; W. A. Read, secretary, and Isaac Patch, treasurer. Five of the 11 new members were named at this meeting and the six others required to bring the total up to 25 will be elected at the meeting Friday. The members elected last night were Col. A. P. Andrews, Gloucester; J. A. Matheson, Provincetown, and John Burns Jr., W. W. Lufkin and Leonard Parker, all of Boston.

DEDHAM WINS R. I.
POLO FROM MYOPIA

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—Dedham Country and Polo Club of Dedham, Mass., won the Rhode Island Cup final here today at the Point Judith Polo Club field, defeating the Myopia Hunt Club quartet of Hamilton, Mass., by a single goal, 9 to 8. From start to finish the game was a brilliant exhibition, with much speed and skill evidenced by players on both sides. The lead constantly switched from one side to the other, arousing the many spectators, who turned out in crowds with the fine weather, to great enthusiasm.

Myopia started off like a winner in the first two periods, making three goals before Dedham even threatened. The latter then came at a whirlwind pace, scoring seven goals in succession. The Hamilton team, however, by wonderful polo, evened the score in the sixth period, making the count 8 all.

G. M. Dempsey, for the winners, gave a splendid exhibition of riding and hitting in the fourth period, scoring the goal which put Dedham ahead.

In the first minute of play in the seventh R. B. Almy made what proved to be the winning goal, as neither team was able to score in the final period. The summary:

DEDHAM MYOPIA
No. 1—R. B. Almy.....T. P. Mandel
No. 2—D. O. Nelson.....R. B. Burrage
No. 3—G. M. Dempsey.....A. C. Burrage Jr.
No. 4—C. O. Foster.....Frederick Ayer
Score—Dedham 9, Myopia 8. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes. Time—H. B. Kane. Time—Eight 7/8-minute chukkers.

MYOPIA POLO TEAM NAMED
HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—The Myopia Seagulls, representing the Myopia Hunt Club, is arranging to leave for Thousand Islands, Aug. 12, when they participate in the second international match in which the club has figured this season. The team will comprise T. P. Mandel, John Whitney, Dudley Rogers and L. A. Shaw. The Myopia team recently completed a three-day contest with a team representing the Black River Polo Club of Montreal, the event marking the first visit of a Canadian team to the Myopia grounds.

BROTHERS GO TO DETROIT
BRISTOL, Tenn., Aug. 1.—Sale the Layne brothers, Herman and Harry, members of Bristol's hard hitting outfield, to the Detroit Americans, is announced by Patrick O'Rourke, manager of the local Appalachian League Club.

Playing Star Roles for the Cincinnati Club



Left to Right—George J. Burns, Center Fielder; James Caveney, Shortstop, and Frank Keck, Pitcher, With the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	38	.604
St. Louis	60	41	.600
Chicago	53	45	.541
Cincinnati	53	47	.530
Pittsburgh	48	47	.505
Brooklyn	47	49	.490
Philadelphia	47	57	.450
Boston	32	62	.341

RESULTS MONDAY

Cincinnati 6, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 12, New York 5.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 13, Philadelphia 5.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

LUQUE HOLDS BRAVES IN CHECK
Adolfo Luque had matters pretty much to his satisfaction at Braves Field yesterday, in a game in which the Reds, continuing their fine work afield, made it three straight over Boston. The score was 6 to 3. The Braves waiting to open up their batteries until after all the visitors' runs were in. Cincinnati employed the sacrifice game five times. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 1—6 12 1
Boston 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3 10 2
Batteries—Luque and Wingo; Miller and Gowdy. Umpires—Sentell and Klem. Time—1h. 40m.

THREE STRAIGHT OVER GIANTS
NEW YORK, July 31.—Pittsburgh took its third straight here today, making eight hits off each of the Barnes brothers. Jesse was knocked out of the box in the fourth inning and Virgil, who replaced him, yielded seven hits in succession in the sixth. Cunningham, Meusel and Frisch did all of New York's hitting.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0—12 18 1
New York 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—5 7 2
Batteries—Hamilton and Gowdy; J. Barnes, V. Barnes, Jonnard and Snyder. Losing pitcher—J. Barnes. Umpires—Hart and O'Day. Time—1h. 55m.

CARDINALS CREEP UP
BROOKLYN, July 31.—Thirty players took part in today's game between Brooklyn and St. Louis, which the latter won through Sherdel's effectiveness with men on bases. The Cardinals were out-hit but their scoring opportunities count. Brooklyn used four pitchers, none of whom went to bat. In the sixth inning, after several weeks' absence, and struck out twice. Schultz, St. Louis' left fielder, drove a home run into the left field bleachers in the fifth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 1 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0—6 11 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2 9 0
Batteries—Sherdel and Almsmith; Ruether, Marmax, Shriver, S. Smith and De Berry. Losing pitcher—Ruether. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 35m.

CUBS AMASS HUGE LEAD
PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Chicago, with six runs in the first inning and three in the second, placed today's game beyond recall, winning by the final score of 13 to 5. A total of 22 assists were made by the respective shortstops and second basemen. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 6 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—13 17 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4—5 5 0
Batteries—Stueland and O'Farrell; Hubbell, G. Smith and Henline. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Rigler and McCormick. Time—1h. 35m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	72	29	.713
Rochester	62	41	.602
Jersey City	55	47	.542
Buffalo	58	48	.547
Toronto	51	52	.498
Reading	45	59	.433
Syracuse	41	65	.385
Newark	29	74	.282

RESULTS MONDAY
Jersey City 4, Newark 3 (12 innings).
Buffalo 6, Syracuse 0.
Reading 3, Baltimore 0.
Toronto 6, Rochester 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	74	46	.617
Vernon	68	50	.578
Los Angeles	66	55	.546
Salt Lake City	59	59	.500
Oakland	57	63	.478
Seattle	54	65	.454
Portland	50	69	.420
Sacramento	49	70	.412

RESULTS MONDAY
Portland 3, Seattle 2.

CINCINNATI HITS
WINNING STRIDE

Reds Are Confident They Will
Finish at Least as High
as Third Place

Just how strongly the Cincinnati Club is traveling may be indicated by the fact that Edward J. Roush, star outfielder of other years, has returned to the fold after half a season's holding out and has yet to win back a regular place in the lineup. It is not that Manager Patrick J. Moran believes Roush incapable of doing regular duty, for the famous batter has kept in the best of shape and would, moreover, doubtless be accounted a star as formerly. But to give Roush a place would necessitate removing Duncan, Burns or Harper, a move which the Red pilot is loath to make in light of the present pace which his club is setting.

"I know it sounds strange; but I simply cannot find a place for him," Moran said a few days ago, relative to the signing of Roush to a 1922 contract. "If he had been with us at the start of the season there naturally would be no thought of taking him out for any reason, but since the Reds are winning with the lineup on the field now, why should I break up the combination? As far as I can see, it will take a slump to bring about a change and give Roush the chance he is looking for, for he is very anxious to get into the game again and in many ways I should like to have him in there."

"George Harper's chief value lies in his hard batting," Burns is in his fielding, though Burns is also a hard and timely batter and the fastest man on the club. I might even go so far as to say Burns is the fastest man in the league; certainly no one can go farther in the field to get them than he does. Duncan is the only member of the Cincinnati world's champion outfield who is still a regular on the team, and the same goes for Daubert in the infield.

"There is a great infield. Lewis Fonseca is getting every chance to develop and I think he will make good, likewise Pinelli, who was not new to the majors this last spring but played with Detroit a year ago. Caveney is a real 'find' not so much in his hitting, but you'll have to go a long way to find a better shortstop defender. He's cut down a great many hits that other fellows would like to have had since the season began."

"Like the rest of the team, the pitching staff strikes a good balance between youth and experience. Rixey, Couch and Donohue, the youngsters, Couch is generally looked upon as a recruit, and he is, of course, as far as his experience with the Cincinnati team goes, but he was in the minors for several years before being signed to a contract with the Reds."

The Cincinnati players themselves express confidence that they will finish in the first three positions, which one of the first three positions, which would of course entitle them to a fraction of the world's series receipts. Some of them even go so far as to say they expect to beat out the St. Louis Cardinals for second place, conceding the pennant thus far in advance to the reinforced New Yorkers.

HAMBRO CANNOT MAKE TRIP
LONDON, Aug. 1.—It was announced today that Angus Hambro, M. P., the noted British Amateur Golfer, would not be able to accompany the golf team which is to represent Great Britain in the amateur international matches in the United States. Mr. Hambro was to have captained the team, of 10 players.

The Herald-Traveler baseball team took the measure of The Christian Science Monitor's nine yesterday, thanks to the timely batting and pitching effectiveness of Woodward of the Herald-Traveler, who struck out 12 men and hit a single, double and home run in three trips to the plate. Homers by Woodward and Harvey of the Monitor in the last inning brought the score up to 11 to 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	57	41	.582
New York	57	44	.562
Chicago	53	46	.535
Detroit	53	47	.530
Cleveland	52	50	.510
Washington	45	52	.464
Philadelphia	38	56	.411
Boston	39	59	.398

RESULTS MONDAY

St. Louis 6, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, New York 2.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 14, Washington 5.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

QUINN LETS DOWN IN EIGHTH
ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The veteran Quinn was unable to hold a two-run lead in today's game with St. Louis, the Browns breaking into the run column in the sixth and batting away in earnest in the seventh, when they scored four times. Jacobson was stationed at first base and P. T. Collins behind the bat for the locals, while Fawcett was back at third for Boston. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2—3 12 3
Boston 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 9 3
Batteries—Vangilder and P. Collins; Quinn and Ruel. Umpires—Owens and Connolly. Time—1h. 45m.

YANKES STOPPED AGAIN
CHICAGO, July 31.—With the bases filled, one run in and two out, Levert replaced Robertson in the eighth inning and stopped New York from scoring further. Up to that time the game was a pitchers' duel between Robertson and Shawkey, the latter yielding three runs in the sixth after two were out. A base on balls to Witt, Dugan's single and an infield out resulted in the Yankees' first run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 8 6
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 5 0
Batteries—Robertson, Levert and Schalk; Shawkey, Murray and Schang. Winning pitcher—Robertson. Losing pitcher—Shawkey. Umpires—Dineen and Moriarty. Time—1h. 55m.

DETROIT ON BATTING RAMPAGE
DETROIT, July 31.—Detroit found four Philadelphia pitchers for 18 hits and 11 runs this afternoon, while Oldham was in fine form, and as a result the locals captured their third straight from the Athletics. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 1 1 4 0 1 1 2 2—11 18 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 4
Batteries—Oldham and Manion; Rettig, Heimach, Eckert, Sullivan and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Rettig. Umpires—Evans and Guthrie. Time—1h. 45m.

SENATORS SHOW UP POORLY
CLEVELAND, July 31.—Ineffective pitching and sluggish fielding cost Washington today's game with Cleveland, the home team winning easily by bunching hits in nearly every time at bat. Manager Speaker made a home run to the scoreboard his seventh of the season. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 4 2 2 1 0 1 3 2—14 16 2
Washington 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—5 8 2
Batteries—Morton and O'Neill; Kachery, Brillhert, Youngblood and Plimlich. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Hildebrand and Nallin. Time—2h. 20m.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	55	35	.611
Tulsa	64	43	.598
St. Louis	60	43	.583
Omaha	57	51	.528
Wichita	51	51	.500
Oklahoma City	45	62	.421
Des Moines	39	65	.375
Denver	38	69	.355

RESULTS MONDAY
Tulsa 11, Wichita 10.

McAfee's
38, DOVER ST.
FACED BY W.L.

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237 Regent St., London, W. 1.

Makers of the Finest Handsewn Shoes, and Designers of Special Models to suit all characters of Feet.
A. B. McAfee, Managing Director

FAVORITES WIN
IN SECOND ROUND

Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Bundy
Easy Victors in Seabright Singles—French Players Lose

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 1.—Fulfilling expectations, all of the leading women players won their second-round matches this morning in the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club tournament here. Mrs. F. I. Mallory, national champion, defeated Miss Margaret Grove, New York, 6-1, 6-3; while Mrs. T. C. Bundy, former champion, defeated Miss Edith Handy by exactly the same score with the sets reversed. Mrs. J. E. Jessup of Wilmington, who, as Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston, won the national clay-court championship in 1920, won a clean match from Miss Katherine Gardner of Newton, Mass., 6-3, 6-3.

A start was made in the women's doubles this morning and among the winners was the team of Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. W. H. Henry, who easily defeated Mrs. S. A. Young and Mrs. H. P. Townsend, 6-1, 6-0.

Notwithstanding the elimination of Jean Borotra and Henri Cochet, the French Davis Cup players, W. A. Larned, United States national champion in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, and other stars, the third round matches in men's singles promised another set of stirring racket tilts this afternoon.

Notwithstanding the elimination of Jean Borotra and Henri Cochet, the French Davis Cup players, W. A. Larned, United States national champion in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911, and other stars, the third round matches in men's singles promised another set of stirring racket tilts this afternoon.

Cochet, the youngest of the Frenchmen, advanced through the first and second rounds yesterday with ease, and then fell into the softest sort of a game against Howard Kinsey, who defeated him, 6-2, 6-4. Borotra was eliminated by Shimizu in the second round, 6-0, 6-3. Larned fell before Williams, and S. W. Pearson of Philadelphia was defeated by Johnston.

L. B. Rice of Boston, J. O. Anderson, Australia, and Howard Kinsey reached into the fourth round by finishing off their opponents in the third round yesterday afternoon.

In the women's singles the outstanding player of yesterday was the youthful Miss Helen Willis of San Francisco, who went through two matches with the loss of only two games. She won from Mrs. E. Crane in two love sets and defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia 6-2, 6-0. Miss Willis' match with Miss Walsh was the only second-round match played yesterday.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, the national champion, won her first-round match in two love sets from Mrs. G. M. Rodman and Mrs. T. C. Bundy, a former national champion, defeated Mrs. H. S. Davis, 6-1, 6-1. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round
Jean Borotra, France, defeated C. A. Major, New York, 6-1, 6-2.
Selchiro Kashio, Japan, defeated J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 6-0, 6-3.

W. A. Larned, Australia, defeated H. B. Rice, Boston, 6-0, 6-3.
R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated W. A. Larned, Sumner, 6-1, 6-2.
Selchiro Kashio, Japan, defeated C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-4.

Second Round
D. F. Davis, St. Louis, defeated Vincent Richards, Yonkers, by default.
L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated E. P. Larned, New York, by default.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-2.
V. S. Prentice, New York, defeated Dean Mathey, by default.

W. M. Washburn, Washington, defeated H. B. Fisher Jr., 6-1, 6-2.
A. H. Gobert, France, defeated A. Y. Yencken, England, 6-2, 6-3.
Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated H. L. Bowman, 6-4, 6-4.

HENNESSEY WINS IN TWO ROUNDS

Indiana Champion Shows Up Well in Western Sectional Tennis Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, August 1.—Hard courts of the South Side Tennis Club witnessed the first big invasion of racket stars from other cities in yesterday's play of the thirty-sixth annual western tennis championships and in a majority of the cases the visiting players were victorious.

John Hennessey of Indianapolis and Kirk Reid of Cleveland, respectively state singles champions of Indiana and Ohio, made their first appearance in the tournament and each sped through two matches. Hennessey was confronted in the first round with A. C. Nelson of Berwyn, Ill., joint holder of the Michigan doubles title, but the polished strokes of the Hoosier state capital player carried him to victory in straight sets, 6-1, 7-5. In his second round match Hennessey defeated C. O. Carlstrom, Chicago, with dispatch, 6-1, 6-2. Reid eliminated a pair of local opponents, G. Tourtelot, 6-0, 6-2, and S. G. Burkland, 6-0, 6-4.

George Lott Jr. of Chicago, the national clay-court junior title holder, also was a double victim during the day. In the first round he vanquished O. R. Selzer, another Chicagoan, 6-4, 6-0. In the second round he won, after a hard match with Herbert Mertz, one of the front rank of local public park players, 6-4, 7-5.

The women's matches were begun with an upset of advance expectations. This occurred in the first round match between Miss Rose Fogelson of Chicago and Miss Grace Munger of Los Angeles, the former emerging as winner after a match extending nearly three hours, by sets of 6-2, 4-6, 6-2. Miss Munger proved a hard and steady driver, and her strokes—she is a left-handed player—kept the Chicago girl on the defensive for several games, but Miss Fogelson gradually forced the play to her own advantage and with fast footwork and a strong game in the forecourt, managed to turn the rallies to her advantage. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round
John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated A. C. Nelson, Berwyn, 6-1, 7-5.
Kirk Reid, Cleveland, defeated G. Tourtelot, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.
A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated J. C. Johnson, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.
S. R. Durand, Milwaukee, defeated Gustav Lettinghaus, Lafayette, 6-1, 6-4.
R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, defeated C. R. Bevers, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.
George Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated O. R. Selzer, Chicago, 6-4, 6-0.
J. F. Chappell, Chicago, defeated Durand Smith, Lake Forest, 6-3, 6-4.

Second Round
John Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated C. O. Carlstrom, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.
Kirk Reid, Cleveland, defeated S. G. Burkland, Chicago, 6-0, 6-4.
S. R. Durand, Milwaukee, defeated I. G. Adler, Chicago, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.
George Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Herbert Mertz, Chicago, 6-4, 7-5.
Willis Fulton, Cleveland, defeated J. P. Benson, Chicago, 6-4, 7-5.
A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated C. V. Zeller, Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.
H. F. Vories, Chicago, defeated J. F. Chappell, Chicago, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3.
A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, defeated R. A. Brown, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.
A. A. Stagg Jr., Chicago, defeated Mead Niesick, Lagrange, 6-2, 6-4.
E. C. Wilson, Chicago, defeated R. A. Barker, Chicago, 6-0, 6-4.
Joseph Lewin, Chicago, defeated M. B. Joyce, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.
N. Wasserman, Chicago, defeated L. R. Campbell, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.
A. W. Shaw, Chicago, defeated S. G. Fogelson, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.
Ralph Rice, Chicago, defeated J. O. Roberts, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.
S. Barnett, Chicago, defeated Julian Nardi, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.
D. McKenzie, Chicago, defeated A. E. Thompson, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.
J. E. Anderson, Chicago, defeated L. R. Murphy, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round
Mrs. L. E. Bailey, Chicago, defeated Miss Marion Crow, Chicago, 6-3, 8-6.
Miss Rose Fogelson, Chicago, defeated Miss Grace Munger, Los Angeles, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.
Mrs. R. S. Stewart, Chicago, defeated Miss Sarah Hindel, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss Margaret Anderson, Chicago, defeated Mrs. E. E. Wiley, Chicago, 6-3, 6-0.
Miss Marion Strobel, Chicago, defeated Miss Gladys Weber, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss K. M. Waldo, Milwaukee, defeated Miss Julia Child, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.

Another bit of talk that has been current, but has been thrown into the discard, is that concerning a Western Hemisphere League of Nations, to be taken up at Santiago. But it is not on the agenda, and is not likely to be added to it, since it would require the unanimous consent of all the members to put it there. Uruguay is the only country that has been outspoken in its favor.

The Post Office Department, in a desire to assist the American business man abroad, urges him to be careful about correspondence details. The phrase "Casilla de Correos," frequently found at the end of Spanish letters, means post office box, but some Americans have taken it to be a man's name and have addressed letters to Mr. Casilla de Correos.

Common American abbreviations should not be used in foreign correspondence, the Post Office Department points out. F.O.B. and C.O.D. are mysteries to the foreign merchant. If pounds are referred to, it is not well to write lbs. and cwt. should be expanded into its full form.

The curt "Yours to hand," with which many American business men begin their epistles, is not intelligible to many foreigners, and the same is true of other Americanisms which should be eliminated in the common interest of business between parties of differing nationality.

The foreigner, even in business, expresses himself politely. He likes to have others do the same.

Washington friends of Mr. and Mrs. William G. McAduff have learned that they have bought a home in Los Angeles.

Bennett Balloon Contest Tomorrow

Twenty Balloons, All of the Spherical Type, Entered

GENEVA, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Practically all arrangements were completed today for the international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy, which will start from Geneva tomorrow. The American entrants are Capt. H. E. Honeywell, Maj. Oscar Westover and Lieut. W. S. Reed. Twenty balloons, all of the spherical type, have been entered. There are three Italian entrants, and Belgium, Great Britain, France and Switzerland also will have three starters each, and Spain two.

One important point as to the race has not yet been decided—whether it will be one for distance covered or for elapsed time in the air. This will be settled after all the competitors are on the ground. The Americans favor a distance race.

The neutralization of Russia for the purposes of the race also has been proposed. The members of the American team have expressed indifference upon this point, holding themselves ready to agree with the majority if it is decided to consider Russia out of bounds.

Girl Swimmers in Long Distance Race

Compete Today in New York Bay for the J. P. Day Cup

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Fifty-two girl swimmers will compete today in a 3½-mile international race through New York Bay to Brighton Beach for the J. P. Day Cup.

England has sent Miss Hilda James, the greatest natator developed in years on the other side, to compete with America's mermaids, who have shown their world-wide supremacy in recent Olympic games. Miss Helen Walwright, all-around American champion, and Miss Alice Riggin, Olympic diving champion, both of New York, head the American entries.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan of Atlantic City, Miss Mansell Robertson, Dorchester, Mass., Miss Eleanor Uhl, Miss Mary McGorry and Miss Margaret Raviar, all of Philadelphia, are the leading out-of-town entries.

Among the competitors will be six mermaids who range in age from 10 to 12 years. Miss Julia Marmorstein, of New York, 10 years old, will be the youngest. Another feature will be the showing of O'Mara, Chester, Delaney and Donohue families, each of which will be represented by two or more sisters.

Washington's Passing Show

Washington, July 29. FRIENDS of "Uncle Joe" Cannon are sponsoring a movement to make him honorary chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1924. The suggestion is received with favor and the National Committee is expected to consider the subject at an early date.

The honor of such selection would be unique. "Uncle Joe" has been the active chairman of more than one national gathering of his party, but to be honorary chairman would be a different matter and a distinguished honor. He is probably the only Republican who was on a ticket as a candidate with Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Cannon was temporary chairman of the Chicago convention of 1904, when Theodore Roosevelt was nominated to succeed himself as President.

There has been a good deal of talk about inviting Canada to become a member of the Pan-American Union and to have representation at the conference to be held in Santiago next spring, but it is pointed out here that there would be too many obstacles in the way of doing this, since Great Britain, as well as Canada, would have to act on it. Also that Canada is not a republic, as are members of the Union, and that if Canada were admitted to membership other colonies might seek similar privileges.

Several members of the House have had their wives for secretaries, and there have been some instances in which Senators made like appointments in their own families. And it is alleged that in some of them the appointees failed to discharge the duties of the office beyond the important one of drawing their salaries.

Reports regarding Mr. Olson are that he would be capable and inclined to be a real home body. His wife, it is believed that he would prefer the Washington position.

Washington has a number of queer little tucked-away libraries of which the public knows nothing and which have distinguishing individual characteristics.

British Golfers for L. I. Contest Named

NEW YORK, Aug. 1. NINE players have been officially named for the team of British golfers which will meet an American amateur contingent in an international match at the National Golf Links of America, Southampton, L. I., N. Y., on Aug. 29, directly preceding the national championship at Brookline, Mass. The following have been chosen as representing the United States Golf Association, and will sail for New York on the Carmania, Aug. 31: Bernard Darwin, Roger Wethered, Robert Harris and C. J. H. Tolley of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews; W. B. Tomes, Edinburgh; Burgess, C. V. L. Homan, Bismarck; and Borow, Collis, C. Ayman, Basing; John Cavan, Cochrane Castle, and W. B. Williams, Mantonhall.

AMERICAN JEWS URGE WORLD CONGRESS CALL

NEW YORK, July 31.—The American-Jewish Congress of which Nathan Straus is president and Dr. Stephen A. Wise chairman of the executive committee, yesterday issued a call for the convening of a world Jewish congress to consist of representatives of all Jewish communities, whose chief object should be the upbuilding of Palestine in accordance with the terms of the Palestine mandate.

The statement appeals to the world Zionist organization which is to meet in annual conference at Carlsbad next month, to take the initiative in convening such a congress. The American Zionist organization has instructed its delegation to the Carlsbad conference to vote in favor of the idea.

LULL IN DEMAND FOR BRITISH COAL

LONDON, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—There is a noticeable lull in the American demand for British coal, due to the inability of the exporters to guarantee early delivery before September.

The northern miners up to the present have made no protest against the exportations to America. Whether the Welsh miners will adhere to a similar attitude remains to be seen. There has been no general expression of support for the action of the council of the South Wales Miners Federation in approving a resolution in favor of preventing the export of coal to America.

FAIRWAY TABLES

MITCHELL-HAGEN contest, by holes, will undoubtedly come to a close before the summer is over. Inasmuch as the first week of the demand for such a meeting, which would bring together the two greatest match players in the world, both of course, but the particular temperament of each is even more beautifully in accordance with match play demands, Hagen and Mitchell play best when they are up in the personal opposition—this is the whole courageous story—and when they meet there will be a match for history.

What is good for cutlery is none too good for golf. The vend of a manufacturer who has started to forge club-heads from stainless steel, so that the immortal bother of rusting clubs will be with links except by choice any longer. There is no doubt about it that a club which winks and smiles a polished face as it lies behind the ball on the tee helps the player better shots, directly or indirectly, whatever makes shines permanent is a golfer's boon. Tableware finish for golf tools, by all means!

Undoubtedly the scoring will be low in the qualifying and subsequent rounds of the United States amateur championship at the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., this week in September, but this fact must not be taken as showing that the course is not a championship one in length, trapping a general construction, for it is. The great points about the Brookline layout is its condition, which never is allowed to vary one iota from the best. Players in the 1922 national will not be penalized unfairly by any failure of the course to measure up to the highest standards of condition, and herein will lie much of the reason for good scoring.

The necessary fund for the ten New York public links golfers to the national municipal links championship at Toledo, O., this summer, is being raised by popular subscription. The winner will be allowed to play in the national amateur title contest at Brookline, and all in all, the business shows that the golfer without the dollars which club membership demands, is coming into recognition and is to have a fair show.

There is considerable wish on the part of the leading pros to capture the United States Professional Golfers' Organization title this year. Hagen, Hutchinson and Barnes alone have held it, and it is not easily gained for many good players because the rules make it difficult to win. The customary medal, sixty-four will be bracketed after the qualifying rounds at Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, 14-18. Each district in the country will send its quota of men to fill the allotted number of positions with the Class A players who were successful in the elimination trials.

MASONS TO INSTALL LODGE IN FINLAND

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A special commission of the Grand Lodge of Masons in New York State, headed by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, grand master, sailed today on the Frederick VIII to constitute the first masonic lodge in the Republic of Finland. It will be located at Helsinki.

A number of citizens of Helsinki, including many who became members of the lodge in this country, recently petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter.

PHILADELPHIA HAS FINE SQUAD

Illinois Athletic Club Is Well Supplied With Track and Field Stars

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 31.—With the best-balanced team in the history of the institution, and perhaps the strongest team in the United States, the Illinois Athletic Club is facing the summer track and field season with expectations of winning honors in every direction. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, J. W. Behr, athletic director, stated that he had more than 85 athletes, any one of whom could be counted on to win points in almost any meet.

Director Behr is now shaping his team for the Central Amateur Athletic Union championship games to be held at Detroit, Aug. 19. While the Chicago Athletic Association, old rivals, have not decided whether to send a team to Detroit, Behr is making complete preparations to meet a formidable Cherry Circle squad. He is to take at least 70 athletes to the meet.

Nearly every member of the Tricolor squad is a record holder or championship winner of one sort or another. Perhaps the best known is J. W. Ray, world-famous mile runner. He holds a string of records, including the world's indoor mark for the mile run, 4m. 42s. He will be counted on in the half-mile run, also.

Loren Murchison is another record holder of parts. His time is 6:15.8 in the 60-yard dash indoors last winter. He established a new world's mark, breaking the old time of 6:25.8, set in 1882 and equaled 14 times since. Outdoors Murchison runs the 100-yards and the 220-yards.

Recently Edward Knourek has been trying to clear 14ft. in the pole vault. He hasn't done it yet, but he is at least trying, which means that he must already have accomplished in practice better than the present world record held by F. K. Foss of the Chicago Athletic Association, 13ft. 3-16in.

In an indoor meet last winter Knourek set what was claimed as a world's record for the vault, with the take-off from boards, at 12ft. 10in. In the javelin throw the Tricolor has H. B. Hoffman of University of Michigan, who set a "Big Ten" record of 202 feet for the throw in June.

E. C. Butler, former University of Illinois man, is also a javelin record holder, having tossed the shaft 170ft. 4in. last year in the Central championships.

Daniel Ahearn holds the world's record, 51ft. in the hop, step and jump. H. M. Osborne, former University of Illinois athlete, holds the Conference record of 6ft. 4¾in. for the running high jump, while W. A. Dowling holds the world's interscholastic record for the broad jump, 23ft. 8in.

This galaxy of record-making stars is supported by other athletes capable of shining in major constellations. In the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, in addition to Murchison, there are L. T. Paul, formerly of Grinnell College, who won these events at the recent National Intercollegiate track and field meet here, H. A. Jones and C. W. Altenberg.

In the 440-yard run there are Lawrence Butler, University of Michigan graduate and former champion quarter-miler of the Conference; H. F. Fentress and Emil Bruder.

Besides Ray in the half-mile run there are Edward Mehan and Joseph Stout. Frank Kochanski is added to the same list for the one-mile run.

Bramwell French is determined to break Ray's C. A. A. record for the five-mile run this summer. Ray's time is 26m. 24-58. French won the Central championship in this event last year in 27m. 49s. C. L. Mellor, who was second, will support him again. Another team mate is Chou Christiansen.

There are eight hurdlers on the squad capable of winning something in any race they might choose to enter. In the 120-yard hurdles there are DeGay Ernst, Carl Anderson, G. B. Stolley and S. H. Wallace. Practically the same list goes for the 220-yard event. In the 440-yard hurdles the name of C. D. Sargent is added. Stolley is a University of Wisconsin star, Wallace a University of Illinois athlete, and Sargent a University of Michigan man.

The club has three good three-mile walkers. They are Joseph Tigerman, V. V. Vosen, and Edward Hawley. Vosen won the indoor championship at the Central meet in February, and will be favored to win at Detroit unless Alexander Zeller is sent by the Chicago Athletic Association.

Ahearn will be supported in the hop, step and jump by C. E. Jacquith, who is also depended on in the running broad jump. Other broad jumpers are Osborne, W. K. Westbrook, and Dowling.

In the running high jump there is Osborne, J. P. Walker, a University of Michigan star who has been ineligible to compete, and E. J. McGary. Besides Knourek in the pole vault, Director Behr is training M. D. Slaughter and Westbrook and F. L. Wilder, a University of Wisconsin athlete.

Four shot-putters presented by the Tricolor look to be about the best of the middle west. There is J. N. Weiss and W. C. Cannon, both of University of Illinois, who have won Conference championships in this event, and Arthur Howes and Hilyer Hatcher. The hammer throwers are J. J. Schannahan, an old time star, and H. G. Franz. Besides Weiss and Cannon in the discus, there is E. N. Gillill. The best men at throwing the 56-pound weight are Schannahan and J. J. Kleity.

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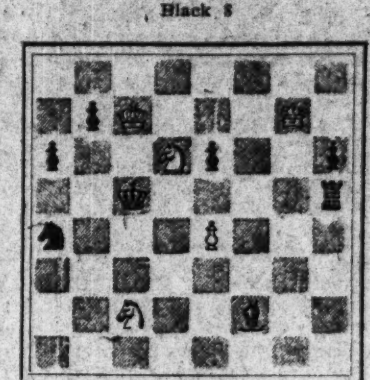
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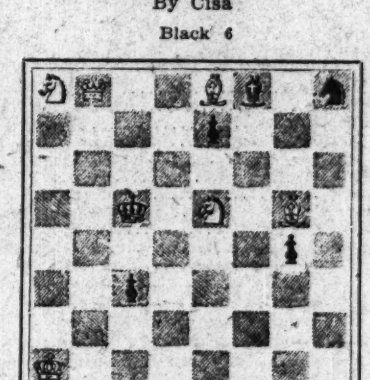
PROBLEM NO. 387

By G. S. Kipping
East Yorks, Eng.
Original: composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.
Black 8



White 5.
Mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 388
By Clara
Black 4

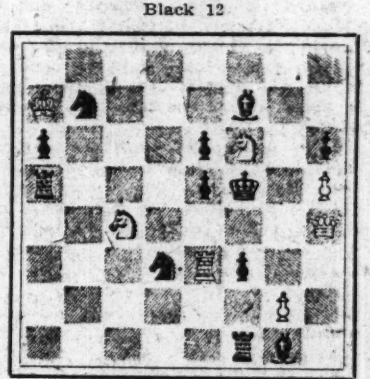


White 6.
Mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
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Prob. Com. A. Ehemann K-K.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
Showing a double interference upon from the Good Companion.
By G. Guidell.
Black 12



White 7.
Mate in two

NOTES
The championship of the Montreal, Canada, Chess League in the A and B classes was won by the Westmont Club, and the Y. M. H. A. Chess Club captured the C class.

In the Westmont Chess Club A.

There are eight hurdlers on the squad capable of winning something in any race they might choose to enter. In the 120-yard hurdles there are DeGay Ernst, Carl Anderson, G. B. Stolley and S. H. Wallace. Practically the same list goes for the 220-yard event. In the 440-yard hurdles the name of C. D. Sargent is added. Stolley is a University of Wisconsin star, Wallace a University of Illinois athlete, and Sargent a University of Michigan man.

The club has three good three-mile walkers. They are Joseph Tigerman, V. V. Vosen, and Edward Hawley. Vosen won the indoor championship at the Central meet in February, and will be favored to win at Detroit unless Alexander Zeller is sent by the Chicago Athletic Association.

Ahearn will be supported in the hop, step and jump by C. E. Jacquith, who is also depended on in the running broad jump. Other broad jumpers are Osborne, W. K. Westbrook, and Dowling.

In the running high jump there is Osborne, J. P. Walker, a University of Michigan star who has been ineligible to compete, and E. J. McGary. Besides Knourek in the pole vault, Director Behr is training M. D. Slaughter and Westbrook and F. L. Wilder, a University of Wisconsin athlete.

Four shot-putters presented by the Tricolor look to be about the best of the middle west. There is J. N. Weiss and W. C. Cannon, both of University of Illinois, who have won Conference championships in this event, and Arthur Howes and Hilyer Hatcher. The hammer throwers are J. J. Schannahan, an old time star, and H. G. Franz. Besides Weiss and Cannon in the discus, there is E. N. Gillill. The best men at throwing the 56-pound weight are Schannahan and J. J. Kleity.

STATE LAW CONFERENCE MEETS
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws will open its thirty-second annual meeting here tomorrow and consider and act on proposed statutes for submission to the state legislatures during the next year. The commissioners will continue their sessions throughout the week.

Cartier carried off first honors for the second time in succession

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Ralph Cross Johnson Collection in the National Gallery, Washington

Washington, July 29. ONE experiences now a distinct thrill of pride when one visits the National Gallery of Art. For a long time, Americans couldn't thrill, they could only bemoan the fact that they had no real National Gallery and no national ambition to possess one. It is still a part of the National Museum, crowded into inadequate space and light. However, we are promised a suitable, separate building in the future, that dim future into which we do not see very clearly.

Fortunately there have been public spirited individuals who have made gifts that form the nucleus of a notable collection, to which undoubtedly others will be added when proper space is allotted.

Ralph Cross Johnson has given twenty-four masterpieces to the National Gallery which will be an enduring monument to his generosity. Unlike most men, he has not waited until his passing to bequeath his treasures; he is able to see for himself the pleasure and benefit to others of his liberality. His collection raises the standard of the gallery to the rank of the best galleries in the country and we are stimulated and inspired by the high-spirited motive that selected the Capital for the gift.

New York and Boston have been the art centers and recipients of great art works heretofore, but with this collection supplemented by the Evans Collection of American Art, the fine Freer Collection of Whistleriana and Oriental Art, in the handsome building near by, Washington can take her place among the art cities of the world.

Chosen with Discrimination

Mr. Johnson has been a wise and discriminating collector and has purchased only what he considered great works of art. He has visited Europe many times and is familiar with the galleries of the world. Old masters are his later acquisitions. The paintings represented in this collection are of various schools—Bolognese, Florentine, British, Venetian, Flemish and Dutch with the finest examples of each.

The collection is installed in a separate room, and the pictures are hung with scrupulous taste and balance, requisite space between.

Of the 24, 13 are portraits, the artists of the English school predominating, the noblest of all schools of portraiture, the distinguished, aristocratic Englishmen and beautiful women—many of them painted by Van Dyke—were inspiring models for the facile brushes of Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough and Lawrence. One of the finest is Sir Harry Raeburn's portrait of Archibald Skirving, who like the artist was a painter. A beautiful head, a face expressing dignity and simplicity, a benign and knightly gentleman, painted with Raeburn's best manner, the features distinct, the head clear against the rich background.

Gainsborough's portrait of Lord Mulgrave in naval uniform is a gorgeous piece of work, a distinguished-looking man in blue coat with gold buttons, white waistcoat and ruffled shirt, he leans upon the table near a window through which one sees a lovely bit of English landscape. Gainsborough is also represented here in one of his loveliest landscapes—"A Family at a Cottage Door." A mother of high-bred type, scarcely a cottage dweller, holds a baby in her arms, while three children play about the door. The magnificent trees and beautiful color depict nature in its broadest aspect and show the firm hand and strength of subject and rendering.

Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence

Of Sir Joshua Reynolds' work there are two paintings, "Viscount Hill" and the "Duchess of Ancaster," distinctive portraits with compelling quality of personality. Romney, who gained his principal distinction as the painter of portraits of Lady Hamilton in every conceivable character and pose, is represented in a portrait of Sir Sampson Wright, a handsome, stout, gray-haired gentleman in a red coat.

We think of Sir Thomas Lawrence as the most popular of them all, petted and adored with valuable commissions crowding upon him and social engagements distracting him. The two portraits of "Lord Abercorn," a high-born gentleman of commanding presence, and "Mrs. Towry," are beautiful examples of his skill. And Hogarth's "Mrs. Price" stands out vividly in the room, a distinct personality. A stiff, unbending lady in blue bodice and ruffled cap about her face.

Titian's portrait of a Cardinal is one of his finest portraits, very dark and rich in color, the sad-faced cardinal, wearing his robe of scarlet, is seated before a table holding a book. It is from the Earl of Dudley Collection.

Then there is the Nicholas Mæss' portrait of "A Burgomaster," which shows the Dutch artist and the Burgomaster to perfection, the latter fat and bumptious, satisfied with himself, his office, his future. A remarkable portrait. But a Rembrandt hangs on the opposite wall, the greatest of the Dutch masters. It reveals a young man dressed in black, wearing a broad-brimmed hat and deep lace collar and cuffs. The picture is painted with his wonderful knowledge of color, light and shadows and character delineation as well.

Two rare landscapes are those by Francesco Guardi, the pupil of Canaletto, and like that master he painted many pictures of Venice—but these are of Rome—"Ruins and Figures" and "View in Rome" with the church of Ara Coeli. Guardi has a picturesque style of his own, a decorative quality, with rich but subdued color.

Mr. Johnson is evidently a great admirer of the landscapes of Richard Wilson, as he possesses three in his home and two in the gallery section. They are classic and romantic Italian scenes of rivers and lovely bridges bathed in sunset glow. Turner, the

painter of sunlight and air, is seen in a fine large canvas "Edinburgh" but the city is only faintly visible through the golden haze that envelops it, the haze no one can paint so gloriously as Turner. A landscape by David Cox, painted in 1843, is quite a modern, the outskirts of a wood, impressionistic and lovely in autumn coloring.

Rubens is unfortunately inadequately represented in the United States, so we are all the more fortunate to have his beautiful "Holy Family with St. Elizabeth" in the Johnson collection.

The value of the National Gallery collections is already estimated in millions, and when a building is provided in which contributions can be cared for, collectors will doubtless welcome the opportunity to place their treasures in the custody of the nation.

"Little Nelly Kelly," by Cohan, in Boston

Tremont Theater, Boston—George M. Cohan's Comedians in the new song and dance show, "Little Nelly Kelly," words and music by George M. Cohan, evening of July 21. The cast:

Harold Vizard.....Edna Whistler
Matilda.....Frank Otto
Sidney Potter.....Joseph Niemeyer
Jack Lloyd.....Barrett Greenwood
Francis Delaney.....Robert Pitkin
Jean.....Dorothy Newell
Nelly Kelly.....Elizabeth Hines
Mrs. Langford.....Georgia Caine
Marion.....Marion Saki
Jerry Conroy.....Charles King
Captain John Kelly.....Arthur Deagon
Miss Spendington.....Marjorie Lane
Amrose Swift.....Mercer Templeton

Playgoers who like George M. Cohan's entertainments, and apparently most of them do, will find "Little Nelly Kelly" altogether enjoyable. They may even feel that he has given them too much in the first act of his new piece, so crowded is it with songs and dances and so fast is the pace. Even when it relays there were times last evening when the performers were breathless with their efforts to please and the audience was, sympathetically, very nearly in like case. Perhaps one of the popular numbers, such as "When You Do the Hinky Deek," can be transferred to the second act, replacing some of the repeated use of the first act songs. This may be the means of giving the needed balance to an excellent entertainment of its sort.

Mr. Cohan has provided a familiar but steadily interesting story of the romance of a New York shop girl, Nelly Kelly, and her Bronx beau Jerry Conroy, with complications provided by the mysterious theft of a pearl necklace owned by the wealthy aunt of Jack Lloyd. Jack and Jerry are rivals for Nelly's affections. Mr. Cohan's use of the theft is so ingenious and amusing that his whole piece comes near to being a travesty upon the mystery play that has prevailed for some months in New York with the performance of such melodramas as "The Cat and the Canary" and "The Bat." In Cohan's familiar manner in the running comedy of two characters upon the progress of the story: Marie, cousin of Jack, and Sidney Potter, his cousin. "Which man is going to marry her?" Marie asks. "You can't tell," replies Sidney. "These playwrights are so tricky."

While making fun of the mystery play Mr. Cohan manages to provide a mystery of his own, and who really did the theft went out, and who when the lights went out, and who returned out the lights, must be learned by playgoers for themselves. Several of the songs were liked so well last night that there is little doubt they will become popular—"Nelly Kelly, I Love You," a ballad with a gay Irish accompaniment, "When You Do the Hinky Deek" and "You Remind Me of My Mother." Miss Elizabeth Hines sings pleasantly and dances well, and without becoming insipid carries through an insistently sweet part. Charles King is a likeable Jerry and Arthur Deagon a jolly police captain. His song, "The Name of Kelly" is the most rousing ensemble number of the show, and might be called the finale of the first act if that whole act had not been kept to finale pitch.

Others who add much to the fun are Robert Pitkin, Frank Otto, Georgia Kane, Marion Saki, and Mercer Templeton. Sprightly dancing in variety is provided by Joseph Niemeyer and Allen Hamilton, Lorraine Sisters, Cunningham and Clements, and Mercer Templeton. The settings and costumes are varied and handsome, and the chorus members are so eager and energetic that even Mr. Cohan probably failed to catch one of them getting out of the lively picture. Because of its bits of Cohan satire on the side "Little Nelly Kelly" should have more appeal than the average run of well-made and well-produced musical comedies.

Fortune Gallo Returns to the United States

NEW YORK, July 27.—Fortune Gallo, director of the San Carlo Opera Company, after a three-months' visit to England, France and Italy, has brought back to the United States operatic tracts with Gennaro Barra, tenor; Francesco Curci, tenor; Amador Fadamas, tenor and Francesco Novelli, baritone. Other singers in his company are Marie Rappold, Tamaki Miuri, Anna Fitzu, Blanca Saroya, Ester Ferrabini and Romeo Bosacaci.

A revival of Charlie Chaplin's "Shoulder Arms" caused many who had passed the film over lightly when it was first presented to see it again and realize that here is an astonishingly good picture. Even those who see in Chaplin nothing but the burlesque are forced to grant that the picture is arresting and highly amusing.



Hogarth's Portrait of Mrs. Price

"Archibald Skirving, Esq." by Raeburn

Notable Performances Mark Opening of Buenos Aires Opera

Buenos Aires, June 10
Special Correspondence

THE opera season that has just opened at the Colon undoubtedly will go down in musical history as one of the most notable ever seen in Buenos Aires. The season opened with "Parsifal," sung in German by some of the best known German stars under the orchestral direction of Felix Weingartner of the Berlin and Vienna operas. Seldom has any operatic presentation in Buenos Aires been so unanimously acclaimed by critics; and this in spite of the fact that the presentation of such a work as "Parsifal," calling for strict, undivided attention throughout an unusually long performance, violated all the traditions for opening night at the Colon, which always has been regarded more in the light of a social reunion than a serious musical gathering. The performances that have followed "Parsifal" have maintained the high quality indicated by the opening night.

The eminent Mascagni has come to Buenos Aires to direct his own operas and some of the others. Weingartner will direct all the Wagner works, and the third director is Bellezza, who returns to Buenos Aires from Italy, where his work won the praise of such masters as Nikisch, Santini and Kaiser. There are few more critical music centers in the world than Buenos Aires, so it appears highly significant that this year's orchestra has been universally lauded as being the best that ever has been assembled in the Colon.

Orchestra Entirely Local

With the exception of seven European soloists, the orchestra is composed entirely of local musicians. Their work under Weingartner in "Parsifal" and under Mascagni in the inaugural presentation of his new opera, "Il Piccolo Marat," bears out the predictions that have been made regarding their exceptional quality.

Never since the Colon was built has there been such a long list of season ticket owners, and it has been necessary to divide the night performances into three groups to accommodate these subscribers. Formerly the Buenos Aires opera was conducted in two groups, subscribers attending three nights one week and two the next. This year they attend only two nights a week, thus leaving only one night a week for popular-priced performances.

The company at the Colon this season includes some old favorites and several singers who have not sung here before. Among the vocalists are Gilda dalla Rizza and Besononi, and the two tenors Lauri-Volpi and Lazaro, both of whom come from Italy where they have been appearing in some of the most important theaters. The baritones include Montessano, Parvis, and Rossi-Morelli, the first two of whom have not sung in Buenos Aires for several years. Luciano Cirino, who has appeared here regularly for several seasons, is singing again this year.

Vittali Among Sopranos

Among the sopranos is Vittali, who was born in Argentina. Elvira Hidalgo will appear in operas written for light sopranos, while Ofelia Nieto, of Spain, will sing the dramatic soprano parts. Hidalgo sang in Buenos Aires nine years ago, since which she is said to have improved greatly. Ofelia Nieto is singing here for the first time. Another newcomer is the tenor Fieta, also of Spain, who has come to the front rapidly in European theaters.

But the most important feature of this year's company is the fact that it brings to Buenos Aires for the first time a group of German operatic stars for the presentation of Wagner in the native tongue and under German orchestral direction. This group includes the soprano, Elena Wildbrunn, and the tenor, Kirchhoff, both of whom come from the Berlin Opera and have already triumphed before Latin audiences. Other members are the baritone, Scripper, of the Opera and the Prince Regent of Munich, and the basso, Braum, who after his triumphs in Germany and Austria sang in New York, Madrid, and Barcelona. All these, and the basso, Bandler, of Vienna, appeared in the opening

night's presentation of "Parsifal." In addition, there is the lyric soprano, Carlotta Lehmann, of the Vienna Opera; the soprano, Hlra, also of Vienna, and the tenor, Bekstein, of Munich.

This season's repertoire is probably the most eclectic ever arranged in Buenos Aires. In addition to all the old operatic stand-bys, it includes the complete works of Wagner and three new operas by Zandonai, Weingartner, and Constantino Gatto, respectively.

Following the official operatic season at the Colon, Weingartner will conduct a season of symphony concerts with the Philharmonic Orchestra of Vienna, of which he is the official director. This orchestra is more than 80 years old, having been founded in 1841 under the direction of Nicolai, and is probably the most perfect of the great European orchestras.

Bill of Three Plays at Playhouse on the Moors

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Students of the Community Dramatic School with players from among the summer colonists who assist them are giving the annual group of plays, continuing through the evenings of Aug. 1 and 2, at the Playhouse on the Moors, East Gloucester. In the three plays selected there is scope and dignity. The first is J. M. Barrie's "The Will," a play in three episodes, "The Wasp," by Essex Danes and Edmond Rostand's "The Romanians."

Visitors to the school or to the playhouse are frequently warned that here is a group of amateurs and that for the frailty which customarily marks amateur work allowance must be made. But to the visitor who watches them work the frailty seems absent, and in its place a sense of artistic leisure, time for critical study, the desire to develop with individuality and distinction and a determination not to compromise with the handicap which amateur work implies. Sometimes it is difficult to discern between the plays mounted at the Playhouse and the mounting they would have from a well-drilled, aesthetically conscientious group of professional little theater workers.

In this group there are traces of the leisure in William Steele Grey's shading of the elder Devises of "The Will" in the General Gretchoff of Prof. Thomas Crosby of the English Department at Brown University, of the delicate, cloisonné grace of "The Romanians." There is sense of unhurried study of lighting and color in the setting for "The Wasp."

A deserted inn in Siberia could have been made extremely commonplace by a candle thrust into the neck of a bottle, the shrill whinny of stage-made wind, a handful of shredded tissue paper thrown hastily through a trierily-opened door. Instead, for this deserted inn, with its dim, saffron light from an ancient, pierced metal lamp, the sense of snow-locked isolation is etched in the trilling tinkle of sleigh bells, far, near, far again. No wind, no handful of paper snow, but a limitless silence speaking cogently of vast, lonely spaces in which any coincidence is no coincidence at all.

"The Wasp" is a nearly pure drama, and if Madeline Massey's drawing of Mlle. Irma Melipot seemed a bit gamin at the very first, not quite sufficiently steel-like for the woman of the battalion who would take upon herself on the great Siberian waste, the great debt owed her people, the compressing to a peasant tenacity of purpose in the face of an almost overwhelming contra-argument was extremely interesting. Mrs. Massey's association with the Brookline amateurs is well known. She suggests, together with several of the other players at East Gloucester, the very thin line which exists between the best of the little theater players and the professional serious thinkers.

The trick of almost a primitive naïveté marking "The Romanians" was in having the abductors of the lovely Sylveste come down through the main aisle of the playhouse like shadowyimps of a fairy world briefly invading reality. The gleam of the spotlight following the tall figure in

flaming silks and plumed hat, he who made a business of furnishing abductions to suit every taste, was a touch to flick the most subtle and reticent sense of humor.

Miss Florence Cunningham of the Boston School of Public Speaking, Mrs. Florence Evans, Mr. Edward Massey and Mr. Crosby directed the plays. Their assistants for properties, lighting, costumes and other offices, too numerous to mention, have combined to make the production of the playhouse a factor of dramatic importance in the little theater of New England.

Pirandello to Lecture in South America

ROME, July 14 (Special Correspondence)—A few weeks ago a heated discussion took place between two well-known Italian dramatic critics in connection with the problems arising from the "new theater." In the discussion, or rather dispute, the name of Luigi Pirandello was often mentioned. Naturally Pirandello was wise enough not to interfere, preferring to see the dispute settled by the critics themselves; but now that it has died down, each critic of course as convinced that he alone is right as before the discussion began Pirandello gives his opinion on the subject.

He says he has been so interested in it (though he blames the critics for speaking of his productions as being in contrast with those of Roberto Bracco) that he proposes to deliver a lecture on the "Old and Modern Theater." His lecture will be one of a series to be given at Venice, where other well-known Italian literary men will examine the problems of the theater in Italy from its different points of view.

Pirandello's literary and dramatic activity will suffer a brief interruption, as he intends to visit South America very shortly, where he will give several lectures on "Contemporary Italian Culture." Speaking of his new works, Pirandello says his latest play, "Vestire Gli Ignudi," should have been produced in Rome by the Nicodemus dramatic company, but owing to unforeseen circumstances the first performance had to be postponed; but he hopes to get it produced in the forthcoming season in Rome by Maria Melato's company. His second new play, "The Life That I Gave You," will be ready in a few months' time.

Illinois University Begins New Building Program

URBANA, Ill., July 31 (Special Correspondence)—A building program which eventually will require an expenditure of more than \$5,250,000 was inaugurated this week at the University of Illinois, when work was started on the new agricultural building on the campus at Champaign-Urbana. This building, to cost approximately \$500,000, will be the first constructed under the new "future campus" plan adopted this spring. A domestic type of Georgian architecture in brick with stone trimmings, was recommended as the future style for the Illinois campus.

The university board of trustees has outlined an immediate building program, calling for \$750,000, to be expended for a library building, \$500,000 for a men's gymnasium and its equipment, \$250,000 for a women's residence hall and its equipment, and \$400,000 for additional agricultural buildings and their equipment.

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The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, July 24
Special Correspondence

HOLLYWOOD is paying high honor this week to Will H. Hays, former Postmaster-General, and at present the executive head of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association of America, or, as they speak of him on the coast, "the czar of the movies." If he hasn't met the entire list of who's who in filmdom, he probably will before he completes his visit.

During the past few months Mr. Hays has been wrestling with some mighty problems regarding the making, distributing and exhibiting of pictures; problems that not only criss-crossed one another, but looped around, reversed, back-fired and re-criss-crossed one another again. He has by no means solved them all, but he has made headway. His visit to Hollywood is not especially significant, beyond the fact that he wanted to meet, as he expressed it—"his partners in this great industry," and visit the studios. He brought many optimistic messages with him. Also many ethical ones. He talked of present and future ideals and told in detail, on a number of different occasions, of the efforts being made through cooperation to eradicate every phase of evil connected with the profession. The film colony listened to him with deep interest and then continued with its program of seeing that he was kept entertained continuously. There were luncheons and dinners, receptions and various other festivities. In between these he was rushed from one studio to the other, where each director at work saved his best scene so that Mr. Hays could see it filmed.

Mr. Hays' visit to Hollywood will, unquestionably, have a stimulating effect on the producers as a whole, and that in itself is a good thing. Eventually, with his continued deep interest and the power he possesses, it will mean better pictures and the elimination of certain types of producers, writers and directors who have been responsible for so much that is bad in picture making.

Bryant Washburn's first claim to motion picture fame came when he portrayed the title role in the Skinner Dress Suit series of pictures under the direction of Harry Beaumont. Now, after several years, the player and director are reunited as Washburn is playing the leading male rôle in "June Madness," which Beaumont is directing with Viola Dana in the starring part.

Constance Talmadge's latest picture, "East Is West," which is a screen version of the stage play of the same name, in which Fay Bainter starred, is now being assembled and edited under the watchful eye of Sidney Franklin, the director. This is the most elaborate production Miss Talmadge has appeared in. The film, which each critic of course as convinced that he alone is right as before the discussion began Pirandello gives his opinion on the subject.

Island locations seem to be in high favor these days with Paramount people and George Melford whose production of Robert Louis Stevenson's and Lloyd Osbourne's "Ebb Tide" is now under way, is being filmed largely on an island in the Pacific. Waldemar Young and Lorna Moon, who adapted the story, have provided an unusually large number of exterior scenes and aquatic stunts. The cast includes Lila Lee, James Kirkwood, Raymond Hatton, George Fawcett, Noah Beery and Jacqueline Logan.

Mme. Nazimova and Charles Bryant, her husband and director, have returned to Hollywood after a rather lengthy visit to New York. No definite announcement has been made as yet regarding their plans. Both are industriously reading plays, books and scenarios. Should they discover a really good stage play it is very probable that Mme. Nazimova will forsake pictures for awhile.

Reginald Barker and a company of players have established headquarters

in the Kootenay Lake district, British Columbia, where they are making exterior scenes for "Timber."

Clara Kimball Young has started work on "Enter Madame," a stage play by Dolly Byrne and Gilda Varese, which had quite a run on Broadway at written directly for the screen. A stage version of this story is to be produced by Metro release. Wallace Worsley is directing the present production and the cast includes Elliott Dexter, Louise Dresser, Lionel Belmore, George Kuwa, Mme. Marstini, Arthur Rankin, Mary Jane Sanderson, Wedgewood Nowell and Orva Deveraux.

"Everything's set" for the filming of "Peg O' My Heart." All that remains now is for Laurette Taylor, who created the title rôle on the stage, to arrive in Hollywood with her husband J. Hartley Manners. Mary O'Hara has completed the supporting cast in ready picture, the supporting cast in ready and King Vidor, who is to direct the production, has moved into the Metro studio to await the arrival of his distinguished star and her husband.

Edward Sloman, a director who has been responsible for some very successful pictures, has become a producer. His first picture is to be a screen adaptation of a magazine story by Frank R. Adams called "Blind Justice."

Katherine MacDonald has completed her latest picture, "Money, Money, Money," a Larry Evans story, written directly for the screen. A stage version of this story is to be produced by George C. Tyler shortly after the release of the picture.

Elliott Dexter is playing opposite Clara Kimball Young in "Enter Madame," her new picture which is being produced by Harry Garrison for Metro. Wallace Worsley is directing.

A tour of England, France, Spain, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Czechoslovakia failed to convince Jesse L. Lasky, first vice-president of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation that American-made pictures would ever be displaced in popular favor, at least not so far as he can see ahead.

According to Mr. Lasky, who has just arrived in Hollywood, American pictures are growing in popularity all over Europe, because they seem to possess the international appeal, which no others have thus far been able to achieve. He sounds this note of recommendation to the other producers: "If American pictures are to maintain the lead, all producers must realize the importance of international values and infuse these qualities into their pictures."

Thomas Meighan, with an special company of players, is on an island off the coast of Southern California, filming exterior scenes for "The Man Who Saw Tomorrow," a story by Ferley Poore Sheehan and Frank Condon and adapted for the screen by Frank Condon and Will M. Ritchey. Alfred Green is directing and the cast includes Leatrice Joy, Theodore Roberts, Eva Novak, John Milner, Albert Roscoe, Alec Granich, June Elvidge, Lawrence Wheat, Robert Brower and Edward Patrick.

The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh announces that the fund of \$120,000 projected last April for the purchase of paintings for the Institute's permanent collection, has been subscribed by twelve well-known persons. This amount will be doubled by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the interest on the whole fund to be used in yearly purchases.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNITED KINGDOM
HAS A CHANGED
VIEW AS TO DEBTPreparations for Full Payment of
Obligations to United States
Have Favorable Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 19.—The knowledge that the United Kingdom is definitely preparing for the full service of the big debt to the United States has soothed rather than perturbed, though a very short time ago the prospect of undertaking this task was apt to produce tremors.

For this welcome change there are easily distinguishable reasons. When the provisions of the Act of Congress for refunding the war debts were first discussed in London the impression they created was that the limitations imposed on the discretion of the World War Debt Commission were rigid to the point of harshness. It must be remembered that in this connection British opinion is not wholly interested and selfish. What the United Kingdom can stand may break or embarrass continental countries whose solvency and financial comfort is of momentous importance to the balance of power in Europe and by that balance nowadays is meant the preservation of peace.

New Terms Acceptable

Calmer reflection has produced an entirely different appraisal of the bearing of the congressional instructions to the commission. The fixing of 4 1/2 per cent as the minimum rate of interest and 25 years as the period of redemption is seen to have nothing arbitrary about it, but merely to reproduce the terms of the Liberty loans which made the advances to the European Allies possible.

In London financial circles the right and duty of a creditor to regulate his position in relation to his debtor is not likely to be disputed in an old creditor nation. France's requirement that if Germany fails in any of the stated reparation payments her default should be advertised to every neutral nation is deplored in London, because it seems likely that several European states may have to acknowledge their inability to fall in with the terms of the Act of Congress, and in that case they too might be stigmatized as defaulters. Happily the act ignores such a possibility.

At the moment the prevailing idea in Britain is that if the war debt is refunded on a 4 1/2 per cent interest basis the annual provision for interest and redemption in 25 years will not exceed £73,000,000, and as the interest on the debt as payable on demand is 5 per cent, or about £50,000,000 a year, the additional cost of the sinking fund can be faced without the grave inconvenience that was at one time apprehended.

Meantime the British people are discovering that consciousness of virtue is not its sole reward. The improvement in sterling accelerated by the shipment of part of the British gold reserves is a vital compensation for the shouldering of the burden of the external war debt.

Russia Not Yet Market

Though, after seeming to be at an end, the conference with the Russians at The Hague was again resumed, no serious hope of an early reopening of Russian markets for trade is now entertained in business circles. In fact none of the Central European or Near Eastern markets can enlist the attention of British manufacturers and traders. The direction in which their thoughts are turning is illustrated by the proposal of Mr. Douglas Vickers, chairman of the great armament and engineering concern which bears his family name, that the Imperial Government should concert plans for intensive development with the British Dominions overseas and should offer to guarantee loans to be expended on railway extension and the like, the material to be supplied from the mother country.

This plan has been adopted on a small scale under the Trade Facilities Act which authorized the government to guarantee issues of capital calculated to provide employment in Great Britain. The loans under that act have been made mostly to home undertakings, including railway companies, but several enterprises in India and elsewhere have been recipients of the necessary guarantees.

The plan has been too short a time in operation for its efficacy as a remedy for unemployment to be gauged, but the big engineering and electrical manufacturing firms appear to be satisfied that it serves the desired purpose.

Railway Plan Effects

The consummation of the railway grouping plan, still in its early stages, promises to restore the British railways to the ranks of extensive purchasers of construction material; in many branches they are manufacturers themselves, but bridge and other heavy engineering work lies outside their capability. For the present the grouping scheme has more interest for speculative than for industrial circles.

On the stock exchange an old speculative favorite has been given a new lease of life. Interest in the shares of the British South Africa Company, the owner of Rhodesia, has been stimulated by the prospect of an early settlement of the political future of Rhodesia. Prolonged litigation and investigation by imperial commissions have partially decided what part of the company's assets in land and mineral rights are indefeasibly its own and what part pertains to the Crown.

If administrative responsibility for Rhodesia is assumed by the Imperial Government—in which case the country would enjoy modified self-government—or by the Union of South Africa, which would imply full membership of a self-governing dominion, the British South Africa Company would be reimbursed for much of its

pioneering and administrative outlays. But there is a possibility that Rhodesia's political elevation may be preceded by some provisional and preparatory stage, in which case the company—famously known as the Chartered Company—might not obtain an early financial settlement. Anyhow "Chartered" shares have served to break down the public disinclination to make use of the speculative facilities lately restored by the London Stock Exchange.

BROOKLYN RAPID
TRANSIT MAY SOON
BE REORGANIZED

Earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the year ended June 30 are equivalent to about 4.2 per cent on the \$74,000,000 stock. Surplus after charges of \$3,037,419 is sufficient to pay off 10 per cent of about \$30,000,000 accumulated interest charges on bonds and notes, or to pay 6 per cent on deferred interest charges if funded and leave \$1,287,000 for the stock.

Such earnings in a system in receivership would in most cases point to immediate reorganization. Were it not for the necessity of retiring \$16,000,000 receiver's certificates, it is probable that reorganization without sacrifice to any security holder might be effected at once in this instance. Though plans for the discharge of the receiver are in preparation, a reorganization probably cannot be brought about before the first of next year. While additional funds will have to be raised, the burden of an assessment on stockholders may be lightened by the distribution of preferred stock, or possibly an issue of adjustment bonds.

Exceptional conditions throughout the country in 1919, when Brooklyn Rapid Transit properties were forced into receivership, and for several years thereafter, particularly oppressed the system owing to extensive construction work in which it was engaged under contracts with the City of New York. These conditions have, to a large extent, disappeared.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock advanced from 6 1/2, earlier in the year, to a high of 29 in June, while certificates of deposit ranged from 5 1/2 to 24 1/2. The stock is currently around 25, and the certificates 22. There is about \$48,000,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and \$26,000,000 certificates of deposit. Trading in the former has recently been about three times that in the latter.

SUBMARINE BOAT
ASSETS EXCEED
PRICE OF STOCK

The Submarine Boat Corporation at present has about \$5,500,000 of quick assets. At 6 1/2 the stock of the company is selling for less than this amount. Of quick assets more than \$3,000,000 is cash and Liberty bonds.

A source close to the company puts the asset value behind the stock at \$25 a share. This is on a basis of \$40 a ton for the shipping and a very low price for the strategically placed Pine Neck terminal. It takes no consideration of the company's large claims against the German and Austrian governments, nor its holdings of 14,000,000 Imperial rubles. All of these are written down to zero.

The claims against the German and Austrian governments are now in the hands of the alien property custodian. Submarine Boat's weak point has been its lack of earning power. However, it is operating 12 of its ships, and making a little money on them. Its small boat business has been very satisfactory. It is doing a great deal of government ship repair work which it is declared, will show the company a profit of \$1,200,000 for the year. It is receiving queries on submarine business from Spain and South American companies, and expects orders from the United States Government.

The company has in Port Newark a property which should show some increase in value. The government is understood to have spent \$17,000,000 on this plant, which was bought by the company very cheaply. It has a large war under its docks, and all the railroads on the Jersey shore enter there.

Submarine Boat owes the Shipping Board about \$9,500,000 and the Navy Department owes the company about \$6,500,000. Some of these Shipping Board claims have been compromised for 50 per cent, and Submarine Boat may be able to make some agreement along those lines.

WESTERN BANK IS
TO CHANGE NAME

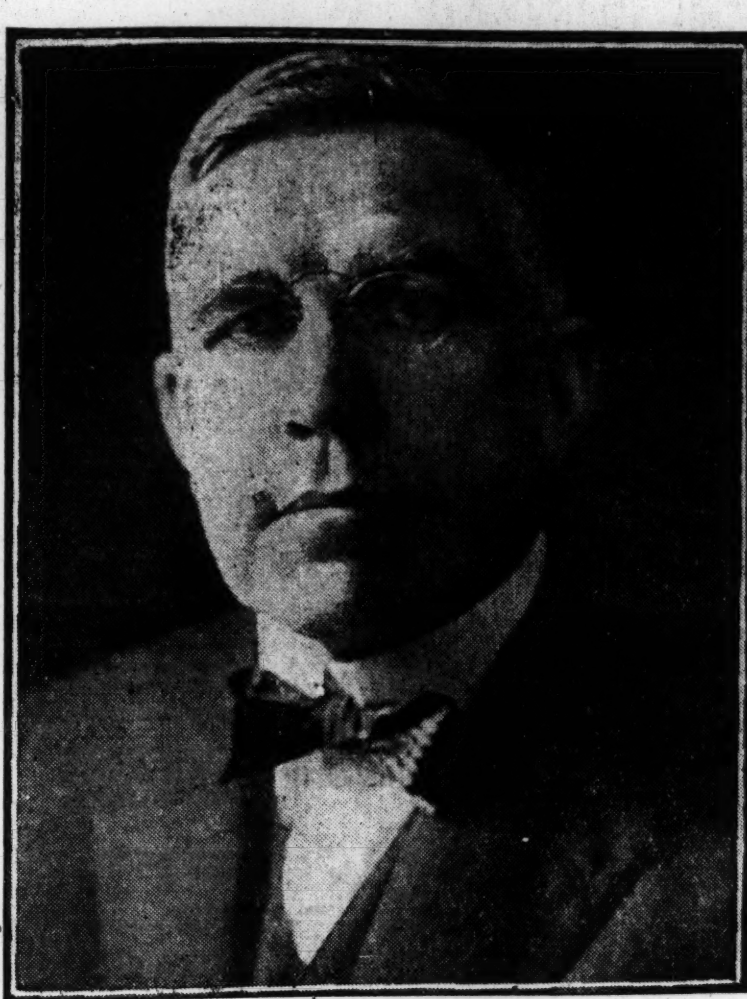
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1.—Application has been made to the Superior Court here by the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank for a change of name to the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank. This action follows the merger effective July 1 of 22 banks and branches with the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, located in the territory south of Fresno.

Officials of the bank point out that the operations of the system now cover the entire Pacific southwest and for this reason the new name is considered more suitable and more descriptive of the institution's business.

CONSOLIDATED GAS
BOND CONVERSION

With the last interest payment of Consolidated Gas of New York convertible 7s, 1925, today the convertible privilege of the bonds expires, and holders who fail to convert their bonds today will receive 102 1/2 on Sept. 1, as compared with the closing price of 121 1/2 Saturday. Negligence in this matter will thus mean heavy loss to bondholders who fail to make the conversion.

GERMAN ELECTRIC BONDS
The German General Electric Company is floating a bond issue of 175,000,000 marks. This reflects currency depreciation and the purchase of the Wallrafen Works in Austria. The projected stock issue of 75,000,000 marks will bring the capital to 1,100,000,000 marks.



Photograph by Keystone View Company

George Ashley Tomlinson

WHEN the American west was really "wild," and it was not so many years ago, a young man from Michigan spent two years in Wyoming as a cowboy. He had his full share of experiences, such as being captured by the Indians and tortured, but he came through all right. The young man was George A. Tomlinson, who today is one of the most prominent capitalists and business men in the middle west.

A native of Lapeer, Mich., George Tomlinson was educated in the public schools of Detroit. After his sojourn in Wyoming he returned to Detroit and became engaged in newspaper work. For a time he was on the staff of the New York Sun. At the end of a few years he was made managing editor of the Detroit Times.

In 1893 Mr. Tomlinson moved to Duluth, Minn., and since that time has been identified with shipping interests there, being president of the Duluth, Superior, Globe and Inter-Ocean steamship companies.

During the war Mr. Tomlinson was appointed general manager of the New York Canal section of the United States Railroad Administration, and in 1918 he also became general manager of the New Jersey canals.

STRONG SELLERS'
MARKET PREVAILS
IN PACKER HIDESHesitation to Buy Fails to Check
Upward Trend—Many
Price Gains

A strong sellers' market still prevails in hides, and hope of checking its advancing trend by desultory action of buyers is not fulfilled. Two of the larger tanners stepped in and took several large lots at market rates, and prices climbed a bit higher throughout the whole list.

July native steers touched 20 cents, sales apparently embraced about all that was offered because packers are not inclined to be liberal in their offerings of such choice stock on a rising market.

Some Prices Double

Native bulls at 15 cents were the surprising feature in last week's transactions. The price shows an advance of 100 per cent since last March. However, leading tanners are buying cautiously, placing little confidence in existing conditions because the demand is not enough better than the supply to justify latest quotations, to say nothing of further advances.

Country hides are being held for still higher prices. It is claimed, however, that holders should look out for the vortex of a reaction, which seems highly probable.

Frigorifico heavy steers are active, 18 cents being reported on late sales C. & F., New York, a big price considering they are winter hides.

It must be admitted that the future for hides looks strong, but the basis for the strength tanners are unable to see clearly, therefore they are operating close to needs anticipating nothing.

Sales in Detail

The following represent the principal sales in the Chicago packer hide market for the week ended July 29:

	Yr. Ago	Cts. Per
17,000 July native steers	20	14
8,000 July ex light native steers	18	12
19,000 July Colorado steers	17	12 1/2
8,000 July light native cows	18	12
24,000 July light native cows	18 1/2	12
6,000 July heavy native cows	18 1/2	12
13,000 July heavy Texas steers	18	14
10,000 July light Texas steers	17	12
12,000 July outland steers	18	13 1/2
6,000 July branded cows	16	11
4,000 June branded cows	15 1/2	10 1/2
3,000 July native bulls	15	08

PIERCE-ARROW'S
DEFICIT SMALLER

For the three months ended June 30, 1922, Pierce-Arrow Motor Car reports a deficit of \$11,766 after depreciation, interest and taxes, compared with a deficit of \$25,226 in the preceding quarter and a deficit of \$140,650 in the second quarter of 1921.

The deficit for the first half of 1922 totaled \$36,992, compared with a deficit of \$1,890,052 in the corresponding period of 1921.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL
The report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended May 31, 1922, shows a net loss for the year before depreciation of \$1,752,567, as compared with a loss after preferred and common stock dividends in the previous year of \$18,784,198. The surplus as of May 31, 1922, stood at \$6,235,449.

FRANCE TROUBLED
BY DECLINE IN THE
VALUE OF FRANCDepreciation Attributed in Some
Quarters to American
Speculators

PARIS (Special Correspondence).—French financial and commercial circles are perturbed at the rapid fall in the value of the franc during the last few weeks. They are asking themselves whether there is to be another "cascade des changes."

It is pointed out that scarcely has the excitement caused by the rise of Anglo-American securities subsided than the rapid fall in the mark has called attention to the operations of speculative bankers. It is remarked that the pound sterling, which cost 52.95 on Monday rose to 53.58 on Tuesday and leapt up to 54.18 on Wednesday; while the dollar, which cost 11.98 on Monday and 12.06 on Tuesday cost 12.19 on Wednesday.

The interdependence of the pound sterling and the dollar, only momentarily broken after the armistice, is regarded as becoming re-established, since the pound sterling, which was formerly worth 4.886 dollars, had recovered to 4.43 dollars on July 3, whereas it was worth only 4 dollars on Nov. 16 last and 3.70 dollars on Sept. 15, last. It is inferred that it is the franc which has to bear the cost of fluctuations in the markets of the world.

The depreciation of the franc is in some quarters attributed to the operations of American speculators who, after unloading German money acquired in view of a rise which is no longer thought probable, seek to recover their position with French securities, having regard to the future budgetary situation of France.

Allied intervention to re-establish the finances of the German Government is not regarded as likely to simplify or lighten materially the present difficulties, and in the event of the failure of the negotiations concerning inter-allied debts, France will be faced with the prospect of having to pay out to American and British treasuries 4,000,000,000 of francs a year in interest on war debts.

CHICAGO GRAIN
MARKET EASIER

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Persistent hedging sales carried wheat prices downward today in the early dealings here after a little show of firmness, due to comparative strength of quotations at Liverpool.

The opening, which varied from 1/2 cent decline to 1/4 cent advance, with September 1.05 1/2 to 1.06 1/2, and December 1.07 1/2 to 1.07 3/4, was followed by a slight general rally and then a setback to well below yesterday's finish.

Corn and oats duplicated the action of wheat. After opening 1/4 cent higher, September 61 to 61 1/2, the corn market underwent a general sag.

Oats started unchanged to 1/4 cent higher, September 33 1/2 to 33 3/4, and later showed a small decline. The provisions reflected the firmness of the hog market.

ST. LOUIS

(Prices for the week ended July 30)

STOCKS					
Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge.	
55 Brown Sh.com	53	52	52	—	2
26 do pfd	93 1/2	93	93 1/2	+1	
10 Carle D G pfd	101	101	101	+1	
45 Cert-2 Pr com	47	46 1/2	46 1/2	—	1 1/2
130 do 1st pfd	94	93	94	—	1/2
10 Ely&W D G1st 101	101	101	101	+1	
82 do 2d pfd	82	82	82	—	2
30 Full W com	54 1/2	54	54	+1	
16, do pfd	103	103	103	—	
55 Hydr P B com.	5	5	5	—	
100 do pfd	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	—	1
494 Int Shoe com	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	—	1/2
188 do pfd	115	113 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2	
1040 Indianapolis Ref	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	1/2
85 Mo Port Cem	75	73	75	+1	
40 Nat Bk of Com	140	139	139 1/2	—	
55 Natl Cndy com	64	64	64	+ 1/2	
10 R-S D G 1st pfd	106	106	106	+1	
30 do 2d pfd	98 1/2	98	98 1/2	+ 1/2	
30 Un Rys pfd	9	9	9	—	
150 Wag Elec Mfr	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	—	1/2
BONDS					
1000 Kan C H Tel	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	—	
5000 MR&BTRY 5e.	92	92	92	—	
10000 St. L. S. Ry	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	+1	
23000 Un Rys 4e.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+ 1/2	

LOBITOS OILFIELDS' OUTPUT
Lobitos Oilfields, Ltd., produced 105,755 tons of oil in 1921, compared with 97,319 in 1920. The total production for 1921, 1922 and 1923 has been sold to the International Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Toronto. The company owns about 15,000 acres in Peru, chiefly in the Province of Piura, on the north coast.

Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation
of AmericaFirst Mortgage 20 Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
(closed mortgage)

Dated June 1, 1922 Due June 1, 1942

Total net assets \$2852 for each \$1000 bond. Current assets more than 6 times current liabilities.

Average net earnings 6 1-3 years to April 30, 1922, more than 4 times interest requirements this issue.

Sinking fund retires more than 50% of issue before maturity.

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FEDERAL RESERVE
MONTHLY REVIEW

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Industrial disturbances have begun to make themselves felt upon business, but the outstanding feature of the greater part of July has been the continuance of the relatively high rate recently attained, according to the monthly summary issued last night by the Federal Reserve Board.

Production has shown further increases in some lines, the board declared, while in those normally affected noticeably by seasonal influences the decreases have been relatively slight.

"As the current month progresses," the board said, "the effects of coal and railroad strikes begin to make themselves felt. This influence has served recently to restrain productive activities in various lines, noticeably iron and steel. The plans recently announced by the Administration are expected to relieve the situation."

Bituminous coal mining has fallen off greatly since July 1, the board declared, and consequently stocks have been further drawn upon. Anthracite production, the board asserted, has been negligible and stocks, with the exception of pea sizes, practically exhausted. The petroleum output, however, the board found, continued large, with stocks accumulating.

Agricultural prospects, the board said, are still very satisfactory for the country as a whole, although there has been considerable deterioration in the condition of wheat and oats. Fruit crops were reported to be above the average.

FRISCO INCOME
SIXES SELL AT
NEW HIGH PRICE

On a turnover of \$135,000 Monday St. Louis & San Francisco income 6s, 1920, made a new high at 73, compared with the previous high of 71 1/2 reached in April. Even the present price is not regarded as an investor on a stock yield basis is 8.22 per cent.

Friscos incomes have been one of the leaders in the group of low-priced railroad bonds for a long time. Current earnings of the road it is said, fully justify this leadership. For the first six months of the current year the road nearly earned full fixed interest charges for the year. Less than another month at the June rate will cover fixed charges and leave the road more than five of what are normally its best months in which to earn contingent interest charges.

In the period Jan. 1-June 30 Frisco earned \$8,264,484 net after taxes, compared with some \$10,000,000 fixed charges. This net is \$976,980 ahead of the corresponding period of 1921. Allowing for seasonal variations Frisco should earn this year about double its fixed charges and have a balance of about \$9,600,000 to cover \$4,500,000 contingent interest charges.

The trend of gross earnings is a particularly favorable feature of Frisco's recent reports. In the early months of the current year gross was considerably below 1921 figures, but the later figures have been reversed. In June Frisco reported a gross of \$7,336,328, compared with \$6,722,603 in June, 1921. Results have likewise shown greater operating efficiency. In June expenses actually required only 71 per cent of gross revenues. This figure is more likely the operating ratios of pre-war days than anything seen on an important railroad for a number of years.

Central Indiana Power Company

Three-Year 7% Collat. Gold Notes

Due July 1, 1925 Denominations \$1,000, \$500 and \$100

Important features of this issue:

- (1) Tax-refund in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.
- (2) Secured by all bonds and stocks deposited with the Trustee under the first collateral mortgage, subject only to the lien of the 6% Bonds due 1947.
- (3) Net Earnings, after bond interest, four times annual interest on these notes.
- (4) Convertible into 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.
- (5) Indianapolis—the principal city in the district served—is the capital and the geographical center of the State of Indiana.

Price 99 and interest, yielding 7.40%

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ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Fluctuations Are Very Irregular
and Uncertain—Railroad
Issues Active

The upward movement in prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which was temporarily halted yesterday by the progressive advance in call money rates, was resumed at the opening today, gains, however, being of a nominal nature.

Chemical shares made substantial advances on a resumption of buying orders, Davison Chemical rising 1 1/2 points. Crucible, Vanadium and Studebaker each gained one point over yesterday's closing quotations. Ralls were irregular on fractional price changes. Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio and Chicago & North Western advanced slightly while New York Central and Delaware & Hudson were relatively backward.

Foreign exchanges were irregular.

Railroad Issues Up

Prices continued to move forward in the first hour under the lead of prominent industrials and popular chemicals. New tops for the year were made by St. Paul common and preferred. Rhode Island, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Texas & Pacific and Erie first preferred made gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points.

International Paper was strongest of the specialties, also at a new high for the year. Oils and shippings were sold heavily before noon, pressure being directed particularly against Mexican Petroleum, which reacted 2 points, and Mercantile Marine preferred, which dropped 2 1/2.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Prices of motor shares were hampered down on the announcement of further cuts in prices, Studebaker, Chandler, Hudson, and Willys-Overland preferred falling 1 to 2 points. The effect of this selling was counteracted by a sudden display of strength in the Mexican Oil shares, Mexican Petroleum rallying 4 points from its earlier low level.

Marked strength was also exhibited by numerous other industrials and specialties, May Department Stores rising 3 points, and Consolidated Gas, Associated Dry Goods, American Ice, Famous Players, and American Radiator 1 1/2 each.

Railroad bonds led the moderate advance in prices in the heavy trading. Reading 4s, Central Pacific frats, Erie general 4s, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas adjustment 5s were up 1/2 to 1 point, while the four St. Paul issues strengthened in response to the increased price of that corporation's stock.

Foreign bonds, especially the European issues, were lower, City of Lyons 6s and Department of Seine 7s dropping 3/4 and 1 1/2 points, respectively. Consolidated Gas 7s, Cuba Cane 4s and Oregon Short Line 4s also were reactionary.

Liberty bonds held firm.

The market closed with a weak tone generally prevailing, though there was a slight irregular recovery.

STABILITY MARKS

TRADING ON THE LONDON BOARD

LONDON, Aug. 1.—More stability was noted on the Stock Exchange here today but markets were of a holiday character. Oil shares were dull, with a tendency downward. Royal Dutch was 36, Shell Transport 43-1/2, and Mexican Eagle 2 1/2.

French loans were firmer, influenced by the coming meeting of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Poincaré in this city next Monday. Some gilt-edged issues also gained ground.

Home rails displayed steadiness but changes were small. Dollar descriptions were well maintained. There was moderate selling of Argentine rails. Industrials were quiet. Hudson Bay was 6 1/2. Rubbers were neglected and featureless. Kaffirs were hard. Dealings in them were confined to professionals.

HIDE & LEATHER'S DEFICIT SMALLER

For the quarter ended June 30, 1922, the American Hide & Leather Company reports a deficit of \$12,204 after charges and taxes. This compares with a deficit of \$23,221 in the previous quarter, and surplus of \$21,644, or \$2 a share on the preferred stock in the second quarter of 1921.

For the six months ended with June there was a deficit of \$35,425 after taxes and charges, compared with \$95,738 in the corresponding period of 1921. This does not take into account \$495,000 received as extraordinary income. Crediting six months' account with this sum, makes a surplus for that period of \$459,575. In first half of 1921 the deficit was \$95,738.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat:	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.0145	1.0165	1.0105	1.0106
Oct.	1.0075	1.0095	1.0015	1.0016

Corn:

Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	.614	.624	.604	.62
Oct.	.588	.598	.578	.59

Oats:

Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	.334	.344	.324	.334
Oct.	.304	.314	.294	.304

Lard:

Sept.	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	11.35	11.55	11.30	11.32
Oct.	11.45	11.65	11.37	11.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

July	Open	High	Low	Close
July	12.00	12.10	11.90	12.00
Aug.	11.80	11.90	11.70	11.80
Sept.	11.60	11.70	11.50	11.60
Oct.	11.40	11.50	11.30	11.40
Nov.	11.20	11.30	11.10	11.20
Dec.	11.00	11.10	10.90	11.00

Spots: 12.80, down 12 points. Sales: 4,000 bales. Tone at close, steady.

GASOLINE CHEAPER

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—The Standard Oil Company of Ohio announces a 1-cent cut in the price of gasoline, effective today.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Adams Ex.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am. Ry. & P.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Am. W. & P.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. X.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Y.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Z.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. A.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. B.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. C.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. D.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. E.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. F.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. G.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. H.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. I.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. J.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. K.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. L.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. M.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. N.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. O.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. P.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Q.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. R.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. S.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. T.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. U.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. V.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. W.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. X.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Y.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Z.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. A.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. B.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. C.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. D.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. E.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. F.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. G.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. H.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. I.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. J.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. K.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. L.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. M.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. N.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. O.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. P.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Q.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. R.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. S.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. T.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. U.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. V.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. W.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. X.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Y.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Z.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. A.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. B.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. C.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. D.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. E.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. F.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. G.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. H.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. I.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. J.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. K.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. L.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. M.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. N.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. O.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. P.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Q.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. R.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. S.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. T.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. U.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. V.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. W.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. X.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Y.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Z.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. A.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. B.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. C.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. D.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. E.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. F.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. G.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. H.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. I.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. J.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. K.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. L.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. M.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. N.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. O.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. P.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Q.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. R.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. S.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. T.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. U.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. V.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. W.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. X.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Y.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Z.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. A.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. B.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. C.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. D.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. E.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. F.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. G.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. H.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. I.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. J.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. K.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. L.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. M.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. N.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. O.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. P.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Q.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. R.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. S.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. T.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. U.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. V.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. W.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. X.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Y.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Z.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. A.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. B.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. C.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. D.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. E.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. F.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. G.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. H.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. I.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. J.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. K.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. L.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. M.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. N.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. O.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. P.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Q.	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BULL MARKET IS BELIEVED TO BE IN FORCE AGAIN

Average of Score of Railroads and Industrials at New High Level After Long Lull

Devotees of charts at least, are now convinced that the 1922 bull market is again in full swing. After more than three months, during which the market virtually stood still, the Dow-Jones averages of 20 rails and 20 industrials have both broken into new high ground and followers of the so-called Dow theory of price movements are confident that the long "line" thus made was one of accumulation and not one of distribution.

Tracing the Line

The industrial average broke through 91 and the railroad average through 83 early in April. From these points they advanced irregularly for more than a month, making high records at 96.41 and 86.83, respectively, on May 29. A reaction of moderate severity carried them back to 90.73 and 81.81 on June 12. These proved to be the low points and thereafter a gradual rise occurred until just a month later the railroad average made a new high at 86.95. It did not repeat this "bull tip" on the market until Thursday of last week, when it reached 87.63. On the following day the industrial average made its first new high in two months. The advance of the two succeeding trading days has simply confirmed the indication thus given.

It would seem that the financial community has thus registered in decided fashion its opinion as to the future of American business. Those who make the market, the thousands of keen business men and students of events throughout the country, have decided that the favorable factors in the business situation outweigh the depressing factors. Barring unforeseeable factors the business tide will continue to come in for months to come. Activity in building to fill in the gaps left by war, the increasing demand for the products of American farms, mines and factories at home and abroad, above all the plethora of funds as a result of the war, are powerful factors that strikes and widespread unrest, the uncontrolled tendency on the part of congresses and parliaments to place obstacles in the path of trade, or the downward slump of the central European exchanges.

Rails Are Leader

An interesting feature of the recent movement of the averages is the pronounced strength of the rails as compared with the industrials. Not only did the rails renew the advance first, but they have made a larger gain over their previous peak.

Traders are beginning to appreciate the strategic position of the rails. Even during the recent business depression traffic was far heavier than in pre-war days and the advance first, but they have made a larger gain over their previous peak.

Expenses are still tending downward until executives are beginning to see the possibility of operating somewhat near pre-war ratios of expenses to income. Thus the railroads are in a fair way to show larger earnings on their shares as a whole than ever before.

PUBLIC UTILITY ISSUES

(Quoted by Stone & Webster)

Bid	Ask
Abington & Rockland Capital, 120	120
Boston & Maine Power, 120	120
Blackstone Val G & E Co pf, 87	87
do, com (par \$50), 69	71 1/2
Cape Breton Ele Co Ltd pf, 60	60
Gen Mass Val Elec Co pf, 70	70
do, com, 10	10
Columbia Elec & P Co 1st pf, 97	97
do, 2nd pf, 85	88
do, com, 70	70
Conn Lt & Pwr Co pf, 107	107
Connecticut Power Co pf, 86	86
Eastern Texas Elec Co pf, 80	80
do, com, 10	10
Edl El III Co of Brooklyn, Cap, 175	175
El Paso Elec Co pf, 82	82
Full River Gas & Light Co pf, 121	121
Galveston-Houston El Co pf, 74	74
do, com, 33 1/2	33 1/2
Haverhill G L Co Cap par \$50 79	79
Houghton C E L Co Cap par \$25 17	19
do, com (par \$25), 10	10
Jacksonville Trac Co pf, 35	35
Lowell Elec Lt Corp Capital, 179	182
Miss River Power Co pf, 79	81
do, com, 28	28
Northern Texas Elec Co pf, 82	85
do, com, 90	93
Nova Scotia Tr & Pwr Co pf, 36	36
Public Serv Inv Co pf, 85	85
do, com, 85	85
Puget Sound Fr & Lt Co Prior, 104	104
do, pf, 81	84
Railway & Light Sec Co pf, 88	88
do, com, 77	77
Savannah Elec & Pwr Co Deb, 97	100
do, pf, 87	70
do, com, 15	15
Sierra Pac Elec Co pf, 74	77
do, com, 5	7
Tampa Elec Co Capital, 134 1/2	136 1/2

*1913 average 82.44c per rupee.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Miss River Power Co pld.....	79	81
do, com	28	..
Northern Texas Elec Co pld..	83	85
do, com	90	93

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

Aug 1	July 1	Aug 1
1922	1922	1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring, 1.54	1.60 1/2	1.67 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red, 1.23	1.31 1/2	1.40 1/4
Corn, No. 2 yellow, 80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white, 47	47 1/2	51
Flour, Minn. pat., 7.65	7.75	10.00
Lard, prime, 12.30	12.30	13.05
Pork, 20.00	20.00	22.44
Beef, family, 14.00	15.00	15.50
Sugar, gran., 6.90	6.20	6.00
Iron, No. 2 Phil., 28.77	27.82	21.35
Silver, 69 1/2	71 1/2	61 1/2
Lead, 4.50	4.75	4.40
Tin, 32.69	31.00	26.25
Copper, 13.65	13.75	12.50
Rubber, rib sm. shds., 14 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Upl. shds., 21.45	22.05	12.80
Steel billets, Pitts., 36.00	35.00	30.00
Print cloths, 6.60	6.60	0.42
Zinc, 60.73	60.73	50.73

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
America, 213 1/2	218	First Nat., 1100	1100
Am Exch., 275 1/2	282	Garfield Nat., 235	245
Battery, 120 1/2	125	Gotham, 175	185
Bowery, 425	435	Greenwich, 510	515
Bryant Park, 140	150	Harriman, 380	390
Bryant Cent., 140	150	Hanover, 610	620
Brooklyn, 150	160	Industrial, 205	215
Butch & D., 130	140	Imp & Trad, 445	455
Cen Merc., 195	205	Manhat Co., 255	265
Chas & P., 320	325	Mech & M., 400	410
Chas & P., 265	270	Mutual, 510	515
Chesapeake, 65	80	Nat Amer., 135	145
Chemical, 500	515	New Beth., 125	135
Coal & Iron, 328	334	N Y N B A, 545	555
Columbia, 190	205	Public, 290	295
Commerce, 264	287	Seaboard, 285	295
Continental, 120	140	Standard, 240	250
Corn Exch., 415	425	23d Ward, 250	270
Corn Exch., 415	425	Unit States, 185	195
East River, 170	180	Wash Hts., 200	210
Fifth Ave., 1910	1915	Yorkville, 475	485
Fifth Nat., 155	165		

USE OF COPPER STILL FAR BELOW PREVIOUS YEARS

The total amount of copper produced in the world in 1921 was 1,167,644,000 pounds, of which the United States produced from smelter operations a little more than 43 per cent. The peak of the world's production was in 1917, when 3,137,719,000 pounds were produced, the United States mines furnishing fully 60 per cent.

Last year's total output was equivalent to less than three-quarters of a pound per capita of the world's population. Current United States consumption in June and July is estimated at the rate of from eight to ten pounds per capita. But during 1918 domestic consumption leaped to a per capita rate of fully 16 pounds. During the last 31 years the copper mines of the world produced a grand total of 50,031,520,000 pounds of copper. This is slightly less than 30 pounds per capita for the entire period named.

It does not require any great strain on the imagination to foresee that when industrial revival occurs on an international scale, copper requirements will increase greatly.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4%
Outside com'l paper, 4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Call money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l p's	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Indiv. cus. col. lns	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Today		
Bar silver in New York	89 1/2c	89c
Gold in New York	89 1/2c	89c
Mexican dollars	53 1/2c	53 1/2c
Bar gold in London	92 7/8d	92 7/8d
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2c	99 1/2c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4
Bengal	5
Calcutta	4 1/2
Canton	4 1/2
Cebu	4 1/2
Cincinnati	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2
Colon	4 1/2
Christiana	5 1/2
Copenhagen	5
Damascus	5
Paris	4 1/2
London	5 1/2
Rome	5 1/2
Stockholm	4 1/2
Switzerland	4 1/2
Amsterdam	4

Clearing House Figures

Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$985,400,000
Balance	\$16,000,000
F. R. bank credit	\$15,446,751
	\$7,400,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery	1/2	3/4	1
60/90 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
30/60 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Under 30 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
60/90 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
30/60 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Under 30 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Eligible Private Bankers—			
60/90 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
30/60 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Under 30 days	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	44 1/4	44 1/4
Cables	44 1/4	44 1/4
France	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gold	38 1/2	38 1/2
Guinea	15	15 1/2
India	4 1/2	4 1/2
Japan	15 1/2	15 1/2
Swiss franc	15 1/2	15 1/2
Belgian franc	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kronen (Austria)	0.0025	0.0025
Sweden	26.00	26.00
Poland	21.40	21.40
Norway	16.80	17.02
Greece	3.15	3.15
Argentina	1.2140	1.2030
Russia	0.0250	0.0250
Hong Kong	0.01250	0.01250
Hungary	0.05	0.03750
Yugoslavia	3.150	3.20
Finland	2.09	2.09
Tscho-Slov.	2.09	2.30
Rumania	6.7	6.450
Portugal	7.40	7.20
Turkey	8.00	8.50
Shanghai	77.50	77.75
Hong Kong	58.1250	58.25
Bombay	29.00	29.00
Yokohama	47.8750	47.8750
Batavia	13.70	13.70
Manila	81.8750	82.00
Calcutta	13.95	13.60
Calcutta	29.12	28.87

*1913 average 82.44c per rupee.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

June:	1922	1921
per revenue	\$7,224,128	\$6,331,525
per income	2,283,903	1,481,843
From Jan. 1:		
per revenue	\$37,437,479	\$34,484,225
per income	8,313,096	4,840,482

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

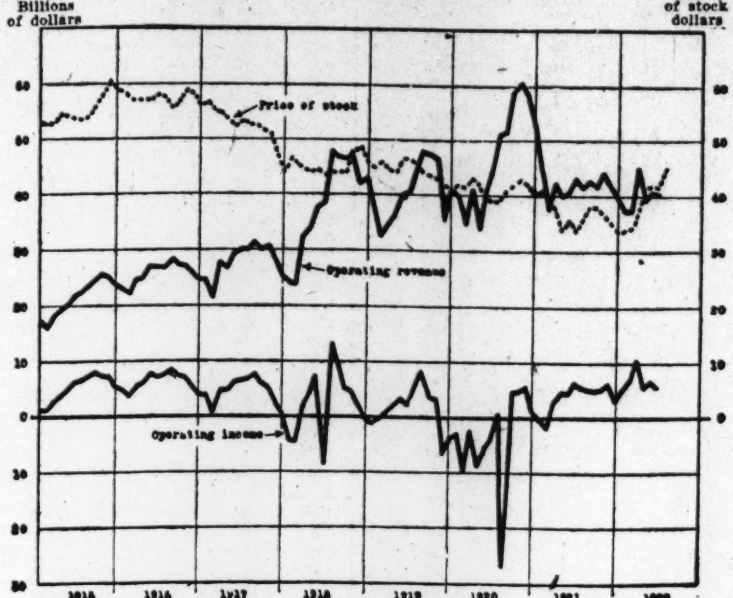
Aug 1	July 1	Aug 1
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Wheat, No. 1 spring, 1.54	1.60 1/2	1.67 1/2
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Oats, No. 2 white, 47	47 1/2	51
Flour, Minn. pat., 7.65	7.75	10.00
Lard, prime, 12.30	12.30	13.05
Pork, 20.00	20.00	22.44
Beef, family, 14.00	15.00	15.50
Sugar, gran., 6.90	6.20	6.00
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Silver, 69 1/2	71 1/2	61 1/2
Lead, 4.50	4.75	4.40
Tin, 32.69	31.00	26.25
Copper, 13.65	13.75	12.50
Rubber, rib sm. shds., 14 1/2	15 1/2	13 1/2
Cotton, Mid. Upl. shds., 21.45	22.05	12.80
Steel billets, Pitts., 36.00	35.00	30.00
Print cloths, 6.60	6.60	0.42
Zinc, 60.73	60.73	50.73

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
America, 213 1/2	218	First Nat., 1100	1100
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Battery, 120 1/2	125	Gotham, 175	185
Bowery, 425	435	Greenwich, 510	515
Bryant Park, 140	150	Harriman, 380	390
Bryant Cent., 140	150	Hanover, 610	620
Brooklyn, 150	160	Industrial, 205	215
Butch & D., 130	140	Imp & Trad, 445	455
Cen Merc., 195	205	Manhat Co., 255	265
Chas & P., 320	325	Mech & M., 400	410
Chas & P., 265	270	Mutual, 510	515
Chesapeake, 65	80	Nat Amer., 135	145
Chemical, 500	515	New Beth., 125	135
Coal & Iron, 328	334	N Y N B A, 545	555
Columbia, 190	205	Public, 290	295
Commerce, 264	287	Seaboard, 285	295
Continental, 120	140	Standard, 240	250
Corn Exch., 415	425	23d Ward, 250	270
Corn Exch., 415	425	Unit States, 185	195
East River, 170	180	Wash Hts., 200	210
Fifth Ave., 1910	1915	Yorkville, 475	485
Fifth Nat., 155	165		

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S RECOVERY

Income of \$100,000,000 in 1921, compared with \$100,000,000 in 1920



That the recent upturn in the market price of Pennsylvania Railroad stock has some foundation in the earning power of the property is strikingly shown by the chart above. The recovery of operating income during 1921 from the deficits of 1920, a recovery accomplished, as will be noted, in the face of a great reduction in operating revenue, and the maintenance of operating income for the current year at about the normal pre-war level are shown by the approach of the two heavy lines, after their wide divergence in 1920. The upturn in the dotted line early in the current year marks the upward trend of quotations for the company's stock.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The New Haven Railroad has spent \$365,000 during the strike for protection of employees and combating strikers' activities.

Seven suits have been filed against Lehigh Valley Railroad for damages aggregating \$500,000, in connection with the Black Tom affair of six years ago.

Hundreds of clerks and stenographers on the New Haven Railroad are on strike, and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks is in the midst of a strike vote.

British coal exports in the first six months of 1922 were 27,800,000 tons, nearly double those of the corresponding period of 1920 and representing 5 per cent of the earnings of employees for six months ended June 30.

Southern Pacific Company has filed in the United States Supreme Court an application for the rehearing of a case in which it was defeated by the court to divest itself of ownership and control of the Central Pacific road.

A survey by the Boston Chamber of Commerce of 63 factories employing 43,841 in the metropolitan district shows plants are operating at about 75 per cent capacity. Industries show a net gain of 27,249 hours over April.

Thirty-five of the Shipping Board's fleet of vessels that have been lying idle in the Hudson River are to be put in service to transport British coal to the United States. The ships will be ready by Aug. 15.

An agreement is believed to have been reached between coal miners and operators whereby 5000 men in the Kentucky-Tennessee fields will return to work Aug. 1. The miners will receive a wage advance of approximately \$2.50 per day.

The motion picture industry is expected to transport British coal to the United States. The ships will be ready by Aug. 15.

Standard Oil's French subsidiary, leaves Paris this week for Prague to settle the debt of the company to the Czech Republic. The company is expected to leave Italy later in the month to investigate the Standard Oil prospects there and advisability of proposed oil storage stations in the Adriatic district.

The National Industrial Conference Board says the hourly earnings of railroad shopmen are at least 32 per cent above those of employees in outside industries and machine shops. The average weekly earnings of skilled railroad mechanics estimated at \$33.67.

The total production of Ford cars, which passed the 6,000,000 mark May 18, gives the production in excess of a million cars the last year. The 6,000,000 mark having been reached May 28, 1921. Of the total production, 5,517,956 cars and trucks have been delivered to purchasers in the United States. This compares with an average of 4,478,248 of this number still in service.

Railroad executives in New York say wholesale resignations of supervisory shop officers, which will amount to a strike in officialdom unprecedented in railroad history, actually impends if possibilities of restoring the seniority standing of shop strikers. The general manager of one road and even higher officials of others are ready to resign if the railroads give in to the strikers.

The first break since before the war in the interest rate for mortgage money in New York City is predicted by real estate men as a result of the statement by Controller Craig that he considered 5 per cent a fair price for mortgage money under existing conditions. He said this was all he intended to demand when he disposed of approximately \$3,000,000 of city real estate soon. The prevailing rate is 6 per cent.

Germany's imports for June were 4,030,000 metric tons compared with 1,850,000 of exports. The value of imports was 24,000,000 marks compared with 20,300,000 marks exports. During the completed six-months period, imports amounted to 142,900,000 marks, exports 130,800,000 marks, an import surplus of 12,100,000 marks. This compares with an import surplus in the last half of 1921 of 11,000,000 marks.

The Journal of Commerce estimates cotton crop condition as of July 24 at 74.1 per cent, an increase of 1.7 per cent over May and a gain of 6.3 per cent over July, 1921, when condition fell as low as 67.8 per cent. Favorable weather was generally responsible for the improvement, which is the largest increase for July in recent years except the gain of 2.3 per cent in 1920. The condition of 74.1 represents an acreage of 34,852,000, which would produce a yield of 12,125,000 bales, which compares with an actual output of 7,953,641 bales in 1921, 12,439,603 in 1920, and 16,124,930 in the record year of 1914.

There are upwards of 1

The Northern Heavens for August Evenings



The August Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Aug. 7 at 11 p. m., Aug. 22 at 10 p. m., Sept. 6 at 9 p. m., and Sept. 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THE planet Mars is still a most prominent object in the southern part of our sky during the evening. Many astronomers have been engaged in scrutinizing the ruddy planet at this favorable season, when it is near to our earth. A recent telegram from the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, announces that on the night of July 9 a great white area, brilliant and conspicuous, appeared covering 300,000 square miles of surface over the region of Margaritifer Sinus, in longitude 20 degrees, latitude 20 degrees south.

By reference to Schiaparelli's map of Mars, the Margaritifer Sinus is seen to be a strait or inlet from Mare Erythraean, the Ruddy Sea. The employment of such names does not imply the actual existence of bodies of water, but results naturally from the diversified appearance of light and dark areas on the planet. Markings of such permanent character on Mars have been known for a long time. Indeed, drawings of them made more than 200 years ago are extant, and when compared with recent observations serve to determine the length of the Martian day with great exactness. These markings furnish also the datum line from which longitude is reckoned, a certain dark spot in the Sabaean Strait being the Greenwich of Mars.

At the time of writing no further information has come from Flagstaff except the news dispatch that the observers there consider the "spot," which is estimated to be about 500 miles long and about 400 miles wide, was due probably to clouds of dense vapor. Now an actual cloud rising above the surface of the planet implies not only water, but an atmosphere for aqueous vapor to float in. The atmosphere of Mars—we cannot say air—is probably not more than one-tenth of the density of the earth's atmosphere. Hence the boiling point of water on Mars is about 115 degrees by the thermometer, instead of 212 degrees, as on the earth. A similar condition is employed in "vacuum pans" for the manufacture of sugar.

Yellowish Dust Clouds
This is not the only instance of reported clouds on Mars. The most favorable location on Mars for clouds to be visible would be either where the sun was rising or setting. The cloud should then appear as a point or line detached from the illuminated edge of the planet. Observations of this sort have been made where the clouds were said to be at the surprising height of 17 miles. Since the appearance of Martian clouds is usually described as yellowish, they may be clouds of dust instead of aqueous vapor. The present conspicuous spot is white, and therefore is not likely to be a dust storm.

In general clouds are infrequently seen in Mars. The surface of the planet can nearly always be seen without any interference from cloud or atmosphere. The earth viewed at the same distance would present a far different appearance. It would at times be extremely mottled with clouds. One may judge of the large areas covered by cloud by inspection of the daily weather maps issued by the Government.

The Polar Caps
The seasonal changes of the white polar caps on Mars, from winter to summer and back again, has been taken to show the presence of snow, but the white coating may only be hoar frost. It would seem that the spectroscopic might decide whether water vapor existed in the Martian atmosphere. Nevertheless, the results so far are not quite conclusive. St. John of the Mt. Wilson Observatory has found in his spectroscopic studies that neither water nor oxygen appear in the spectrum of Venus. It is hoped that Mars may be examined with the same powerful instrument.

If someone now asks about the possible inhabitants of Mars, it must be said that we have no knowledge of their existence, and indeed the question transcends all present appliances of research. Every observation indicating the probable presence of water and oxygen, or other conditions favorable to life adds to the argument for the Martian. A cloud of aqueous vapor floating in an atmosphere of air, though much attenuated, would strengthen belief in Martian life. Therefore, the advent of a white area

thought to be a cloud is an interesting factor in the problem. Even if investigation should prove eventually that no living organisms are possible in Mars, it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that elsewhere among the countless heavenly bodies, some are the homes not only of animated life, but of intelligent life.

Abbreviations Recommended

A bulletin issued by the Harvard College Observatory, gives the abbreviations for the names of the constellations, as recommended by the Committee on Notation, Units, and Economy of Publication of the International Astronomical Union at the recent meeting held in Rome, Italy. The Latin names of the constellations were accepted. The abbreviations involve three letters each, and have the appearance of the exchange designations used for automatic telephone service in the dialing system. Some of them are here given: Andromeda; Aql; Aquila; UMa; Ursa Major; Sgr; Sagittarius; in all 89 constellations. Only one constellation has its full name. That is Ara, the Altar, seen in the southern hemisphere.

Constellations
The sky as seen on August evenings under favorable conditions away from city lights presents a magnificent view. At first sight the stars against the clear dark background of the heaven seem innumerable. This is a fallacy due to their irregular distribution, and our glimpsing fainter stars at the edge of our field of vision. The stars brighter than the fourth magni-

tude are shown on the accompanying map, and the reader will find little difficulty in locating each stellar configuration by carefully following the directions given in the caption. Learn Polaris, or the Pole Star, first and the others will come easily.

The mystic arch of the Milky Way passes through the zenith from north-east to southwest. Entangled within its gauzy structure are brilliant stars of Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, Sagitta, Aquila, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Sagittarius, and Scorpion. Of the first-magnitude stars now visible Deneb and Vega are overhead; Altair is toward the south; Arc-turus is west and Antares southwest; while Fomalhaut is rising in the southeast and Capella in the north-east.

The Planets
The bright evening star in the southwest is the planet Venus. On August 15 it will be in conjunction with Saturn, the rather bright yellow object to the northward of Venus on that date. On August 27 Venus will pass Jupiter on the southern side. Venus is receding from the sun in the sky, but as its path is inclined toward the south, it will not be very high above the horizon during this month. Although gaining in brightness, it will not attain greatest brilliancy until October. The planets Saturn and Jupiter are located as already described. On August 25 the young moon may be seen grouped with Venus and Jupiter. In the prolongation of the line of planets, Venus, Saturn, and Jupiter, is Mars, red in color. It is at the left-hand of the star Antares, as shown on the map.

As Mars is moving somewhat rapidly eastward, positions are given for the first and the last days of the month. Uranus is in the position indicated by a cross on the map, but is too faint for satisfactory observation without a glass. Mercury and Neptune are not visible at present, being too near the sun.

LABOR DICTIONARY TO INCLUDE GERMAN
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 24—Though the official languages of the International Labor Organization (League of Nations) are English and French, its work involves the handling of publications and documents in at least a score of languages and the production of most of its own publications in three, German being used as an auxiliary. The exact rendering of technical industrial terms in different languages has continually occupied the attention of the translating staff of the International Labor Office. A great deal of experience in this direction has already been gained and information is now being steadily accumulated which may form a foundation of a comparative universal dictionary of industrial and labor terminology.

Two recent incidents illustrate the value which such a work would possess. First, the German Government has invited the International Labor Office to collaborate with them in the preparation of a technical dictionary of industrial terms in German. Secondly, representatives of the German, Austrian, and Swiss governments have held a special conference with representatives of the International Labor Office for the purpose of translating into German the texts of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at the International Labor Conference.

The American Express Company is advertising a round-the-world cruise

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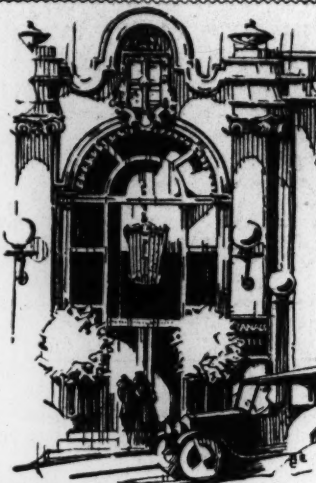
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PARIS BACKS SULTAN'S CLAIMS
IN TANGLED TANGIER PROBLEMComplete Sovereignty Sought for French Protégé Would
Rule Out Spain and Great Britain

MADRID, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—The real opening of the process of determination of the great Tangier problem, which may cause some vast international upheavals before it is ended, is naturally regarded from Madrid with the keenest anxiety, to which a peculiar quality is afforded by the evident conflict in which England and France find themselves at the outset, mainly on or through the new French pretensions that the Sultan of Morocco exercises full sovereignty over Tangier, and can therefore overrule the powers.

Rarely, it is remarked, has such a strange diplomatic comedy been staged as this in which France props up the powerless Sultan, whom she "protects," and whom she has, so to speak, "in her pocket," and declares him to be the supreme sovereign and arbiter of all the lands of Morocco, including what is known as the international zone of Tangier.

Protectorate Aids France

France, it is asserted, thus desires, under the cloak of the Sultan, to gain that power and influence that she feels she may not obtain in any other way, and incidentally ignores the inconsistency of her being possessed of a protectorate in Morocco while at the same time holding that Tangier is under the Sultan's absolute sovereignty.

In setting up this interesting and important proposition, France has somehow to get rid of the tripartite understanding between England, France, and Spain, on which present English action and tendencies are based, and which has been accepted and in action, however feebly and ineffectually, during the period of the European war and up to the present time. This she does by the simple expedient of declaring that the said tripartite agreement or understanding was never completed, and therefore that the Sultan's rule remains unaffected.

The urgency and anxiety of the present situation is caused by the advertisement for tenders for the harbor works that have been projected by the "international" company. Following

AUSTRALIAN COURT
GUARDS EMPLOYEESIndustrial Board Not Intended to
Cut Wages Because of State
Deficit, Judge Holds

ADELAIDE, Australia, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—Can a government be called a struggling industry and so be dealt with as the court deals with private-owned struggling industries? This was the question raised by the President of the State Industrial Court, Professor Brown, in delivering judgment in a case in which the Government had appealed against the determination of the industrial board covering government storemen and packers. When, on behalf of the government, a deficit was shown and the court was asked in substance to reduce the wages of governmental employees, a number of very awkward questions arose for consideration.

The President said that, if the court were to consider the national ledger as a reason for reducing marginal differences, it would enter upon a very laborious task. The fact was recognized in the industrial code which required determinations to be laid before Parliament, which appropriated the money where increases had been granted.

That, in his opinion, indicated clearly that the responsibility of dealing with such questions should rest rather with the Legislature than with the court.

Still he agreed that this general statement did not absolve the court from all responsibility. The Board of Industry had laid it down that the State should maintain, and even improve, wherever possible, the standard of living among the wage earners, who lived on the minimum standard. It submitted that the health, efficiency, and the future of the community alike were involved. The latest minimum wage, although nominal, was lower than that made last year, was considered to imply a greater purchasing power. The increased purchasing power was, in the opinion of the board, for the good of the community at large.

"While," remarked the judge, "the world is faced by many calamities, the calamity most apparent in Australia is, in essence, industrial. It is doubtful whether any policy by governments, traders, or merchants would be more likely to frustrate industrial reconstruction than a policy which appeared to involve a direct, or indirect, attack upon the purchasing power of wage earners (as distinct from nominal wages)."

"There are dangers in the government management of industry. The security of tenure, for example, of government employees has a dangerous as well as a good side. "Political influence may be exercised on heads of departments, with the result of inducing a cult of incompetence. Too often there is a sacrifice of efficiency to uniformity and seniority. The court's primary duty in relation to appeals from determinations of government industrial boards is to consider whether these employees are receiving remuneration substantially comparable with outside rates."

NAVY SENDS MARINES
TO EJECT OIL MEN

WASHINGTON, July 31—Carrying orders to eject forcibly if necessary representatives of the Mutual Oil Company from the Teapot Naval Oil Reserve in Wyoming, Captain George Shuler and four enlisted men of the Marine Corps left Washington yesterday for a point 40 miles from Casper where the company is drilling a well. The orders borne by Captain Shuler and his men were issued by Major General Lejeune on instructions given Saturday by Theodore Roosevelt, acting secretary of the navy department after the interior department had reported that the Mutual Oil Company was trespassing on the naval reserve.

NEW ATTEMPT TO REASSEMBLE
BANKING EXPERTS IN FRANCEEvery Week That Passes Increases Difficulty of Settling
German Reparation Problem

PARIS, July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Now that there is an endeavor to reassemble the members of the Bankers Committee, in view of the depreciation of the mark, the new reparations crisis, and the menace of financial confusion in Europe, it is desirable to consider what the breakdown of the deliberations of this body of experts has cost the world in general, and France in particular. The Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has been informed that the terms which were possible in June will certainly not be possible in August.

Every day that goes by sees the situation worsened. Indeed one calculation, which is probably exaggerated, puts the daily loss of France at 1,000,000 francs. It is easy to understand why the delay has been so long, and why a special responsibility rests upon the rulers of France, who were opposed to the full consideration of the circumstances in which a loan could be issued.

Certainly there are many excuses to be made for the antagonism while the bankers encountered. France is bound to demand compensation for the abandonment of part of her credits on Germany. To put the matter in a nutshell, if nothing is coming in to France, France cannot pay out. Together with the cancellation of German loans must go the cancellation of French indebtedness, and French policy is inclined more and more to lay stress upon this point as the Parmentier mission shows.

Collapse of Mark

Nevertheless it remains true that the collapse of the Bankers Committee was followed by the collapse of the mark, and the sort of loan that might have been recommended can no longer be recommended. The paying capacity of Germany was estimated at 2,500,000,000 gold marks per annum over a period of twenty years. This may appear to be high but it was a conclusion reached by responsible persons. But since then the value of the paper mark has diminished by nearly 50 per cent. The consequence is that nothing like the amount formerly fixed can now be regarded as within the capacity of Germany. Indeed, one authority would divide the annuity mentioned by half.

Without striving for nice precisions in these estimates it is sufficiently obvious that the slump of the mark bids financiers beware and that they will in future be still more cautious than they have been in the past. When the bankers approach a problem of this kind they are bound to approach it from the business angle.

Their method was to ascertain what sort of commercial debt Germany

could pay provided there were no political complications and they were prepared to base a loan on these objective considerations. Naturally they demand that for a period of years nothing shall be done to depreciate the asset which is Germany itself. This implies a clearly defined policy on the part of France and her allies. The more leeway Germany has to make up and the lower sinks the mark, the more limited will be the loan.

Policy of Drifting Along

Quite definitely international financiers in Paris declare that Germany can now pay very much less than she could have paid had the matter been decided in June. It would be impossible to produce a better example of the folly of a policy which consists in drifting along, which takes heed of national sentiments instead of economic realities. It is said—it is unnecessary to inquire with what truth, since a certain point of view is undoubtedly indicated—that whereas a few months ago Mr. Boydell, the American observer on the Reparation Commission, would have been partisan of a mere suspension of allied claims, in view of a loan for 20 years, he is now committed to the opinion that nothing short of a clean cut in German debt will make international borrowing possible. This opinion can only grow.

The politicians in France who have claimed for postponement therefore place themselves in still greater difficulties. From the bankers' standpoint a clean cut was always preferable. But they would have been prepared to make the task of the politician easier. The chances are that they will no longer do so. It is, of course, understood that a preferential claim of lenders for 20 or 30 years, during which the Allies would be content to take less while not relinquishing on paper their credits beyond that period, was to a large extent what is commonly called "eye wash." Nobody knows what will happen 20 or 30 years hence. Therefore, to put off Germany's liabilities for that time is probably tantamount to abandoning them altogether.

But at least the politicians might have found their way smoother if they had been permitted to use this "eye wash." Now they are told that they must reduce once and for all the German debt before there will be sufficient confidence restored for credits to be raised. That is, of course, the more honest method, but it has its inconveniences for the politician. If and when the Bankers Committee again meets, the proposals will be much harder than they would have been some time ago. And every week that passes will make the ultimate proposals harder.

RECENT EVENTS AT VLADIVOSTOK
HINT CHANGE IN POLICY OF JAPANDiscerning Political Observers View Them as Moves in a
Game Which Has Not Yet Developed

HARBIN, Manchuria, June 8 (Special Correspondence)—Interviewed by the leaders of the Kenseki Party, General Yamashita, Japanese Minister of War, stated that the time was not far off when the Japanese Government would enter upon negotiations with a different government or administration of Russia, with a view to determining Japan's new policy toward Siberia, and that until such opportunity arrives Japan will not carry out the withdrawal of her troops from Siberia.

Two days after that significant statement, Baron Uchida, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, at a gubernatorial meeting, said that the Japanese troops were to be withdrawn. He spoke of the comparatively stabilized condition of the Chita Government, and of the fact that the Japanese had been able to attain more importance in the transaction than cursorily would appear. There was no ascertainable ground for discarding Merkuloff. He was not particularly recalcitrant about signing his name on the dotted line whenever his employers put his orders before him.

Liberal With Concessions
He had given concessions for an opium monopoly, for fishing rights for timber cutting, for mining, and had secured for the Japanese all the materials and merchandise they selected out of the accumulation at Vladivostok. Merkuloff, however, is not a military man. He has none of that spirit for the prosecution of military enterprise which marks the organizer and leader who has been put in his place by the Japanese.

There is evidently something stirring in monarchistic circles. Semenov's journey to France, the declaration of the Japanese Minister of War, and the turning over of the Vladivostok mask to Dieterichs are moves in a game which has not yet developed. The visit of Field Marshal Joffe to Japan and the vehement opposition of France at the Genoa meeting to anything that savored of recognition of Russia, with Japan playing a second fiddle in the tune set by M. Poincaré, point to an understanding and a program that may become apparent in the very near future.

CANADA WILL OPEN
BIG VICTORIAN DOCKS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 19 (Special Correspondence)—As another step in its vigorous effort to increase Canada's trade with the Orient the Canadian National Railways has decided to open \$5,000,000 Orient Point docks here. These docks were completed in 1918, but have lain practically idle since that time.

Commencing Aug. 1, however, complete accommodation for trans-Pacific shipping will be provided at the wharves. This will increase the facilities for handling Oriental freight carried by government merchant marine and privately operated ships.

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BENEFIT CANADIANS
MONTREAL, July 25 (Special Correspondence)—Better highways in the city and district of Montreal were strongly urged by Maj. J. A. Duchastel de Montreuil, president of the Automobile Club of Canada, and manager of the City of Outremont in a public address before a large gathering of business men. Touching on tourist traffic, the speaker stated that \$3,000,000 was a conservative estimate of the amount of money brought into Montreal from across the American border during 1921 by automobile tourists alone.

"When we stop to think," he said, "that within a day and a half's ride by motor from Montreal there are over 2,000,000 motor owners, each and every one a prospect for what we have to sell, we should give every facility to develop this business and provide good thoroughfares—the very best that can be constructed."

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ARCHITECTS
47 C. P. B. Office Bldg., Main St. & Portage Ave.UNIONISM IN INDIA
MUCH UNSETTLEDGovernment Contemplates Intro-
ducing Legislation—Many
Labor Disturbances Recently

CALCUTTA, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Government of India is contemplating trade-union legislation, and among the bodies to whom they have turned for counsel is the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Labor in this country is, of course, in a very different position to that which it occupies in European countries. It is hopelessly disorganized, and the few unions which exist have none of the settled and elaborate organization which characterizes the big unions, for instance, in Great Britain. Neither have they any funds worth mentioning.

The very circumstances, however, emphasizing their disorganization have tended to make the members more susceptible to the violent efforts of non-cooperators and of political agitators India has had her full share of labor disturbances during the last three years, and workmen discontented with their wages, and unable to cope with the rising cost of living have naturally fallen ready victims to the wiles of professional agitators. Some measure of organization is obviously necessary and it is better in many respects that this should come under the aegis of Government. In time, with the spread of education, it may be expected that workmen will manage their unions themselves.

Broadly speaking the Government's proposals follow the lines of the notorious Trades Disputes Act of Great Britain, passed in 1906, with the exception of the clause conferring immunity on unions for their members. That proviso, fortunately, is not proposed to introduce into India; but misgiving is very naturally excited and is expressed by the Chamber of Commerce at the proposal, copied from England, that unions shall be empowered to use their funds for political purposes. The level of education among Indian labor is as yet low, and it is perfectly certain that the vast majority of members know nothing of and care less about politics, though they can appreciate adequately enough economic grievances connected with the cost of living.

It is feared, therefore, that the present position would be legalized, and the way made clear for professional, and outside agitators of the old type. The Chamber of Commerce protests, too, with some force against the haste with which the Government are forcing their proposals. The latter were only published in September, but opinions were demanded by the end of November, and there is some ground for believing that the Government has exaggerated the number of trade unions in the country. Many of those for which they have estimated have now dissolved, and were little more than strike committees. In Great Britain legislation followed on the heels of many years of old established bodies; in India the process will be reversed. The committee naturally seeing the evils to which it has led in the past are emphatic in insisting that picketing shall be declared illegal.

NEW LAKE CANAL PROPOSED
CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press)—A two-way ship canal between Lakes Superior and Michigan, deep enough for ocean steamers, could be built at a reasonable cost and would divert to this route and to Chicago at least 75 per cent of the tonnage which now goes through Sault Ste. Marie, according to D. Chase Davidson, a Chicago engineer.

GREEKS REPATRIATE
TURKISH PRISONERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 30—The work of repatriating prisoners from Russia is likely to be completed by July. Meanwhile Dr. Nansen, acting on behalf of the League of Nations, has been busy trying to secure the release of certain Turkish prisoners who were captured during the war and repatriated from Vladivostok to Constantinople on a Japanese vessel. The ship was taken into custody by the Greek Government in April, 1921, and the prisoners detained. These unfortunate men have been separated from their families for almost eight years and further detention seemed cruel in the extreme.

The governments of Constantinople and Ankara were asked to give guarantees that if the prisoners were repatriated they would not be enrolled in any armed force. This was readily agreed to, and the Greek Government immediately released the prisoners who proceeded to their homes. The generous attitude of Greece was warmly commented on by Dr. Nansen.

STEAMER HELD IN RAPIDS
MONTREAL, July 30—The excursion steamer Rapid Prince with 400 passengers aboard, was still fast today on the rocky ledge she struck yesterday while shooting the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River. Shipwreck officials expected to transfer the passengers to another ship. A relief boat carrying breakfast for crew and passengers was dispatched to the stranded steamer at dawn.

International Commission Will
Study Problem of Modern GirlMany and Varied Accusations Brought Against Her Will
Be Sifted for Their Truth or Falsity

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 27—Many and varied are the accusations brought against the modern girl—that she is self-absorbed and indifferent to the claims of others—that she cares only for dress and pleasure—that she has no respect for the wisdom of her elders—that she is irreligious and that her views on marriage and morality are by no means sound.

The World's Young Women's Christian Association therefore set itself the task of finding out if the indictment was true, and if true, to determine the cause and find the solution of the problem. To that end, it held an international commission at St. Wolfgang, Austria, from June 10 to 16, at which practically all countries except Spain were represented.

And that the conference might have the best possible result, a questionnaire was sent out early in the year to the various national associations, indicating the lines of inquiry, viz., "young woman herself as she actually is, what she is thinking, feeling, and working for; the present response of the association, nationally and internationally, to the practical needs of young womanhood, and finally the freeing and training of personality for every form of service."

"Answers to this questionnaire have been coming in for some time," said Miss Charlotte Niven, general secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, at the London headquarters. "The majority admit that the modern girl is in revolt against authority. She does not take authority for granted, as did so many of her predecessors, but asks to examine its credentials, as it were." Miss Spencer-Smith, another secretary, enlarged upon the peculiar dif-

ficulties—economic and social—with which the present-day girl is confronted. "In many respects they are far more trying than the girl of any other period has had to face," she said, and she resents bitterly the criticisms of the older generation, which, in a large measure she holds responsible. The problem of unemployment—for practically every young woman except those of the upper classes must now provide for herself—and inadequate wages, to say nothing of the particular work for which she longs, is a source of anxiety to thousands of girls in every country in the world, since comparatively few regard work as an interlude in their young lives, but in all probability a permanent proposition. Is it any wonder if under the circumstances she should react abnormally to an abnormal situation?

"But the modern girl is by no means so self-centered as she is depicted by her detractors. From different parts of the world the answers to the questionnaires bring out the following facts: That whatever her particular problem, the girl of today is not content to let it beat her, but tries to find a solution; that she is genuinely interested in social reform and international peace. The commission was made up of girl representatives, representatives of different societies in touch with young women, professional workers and Young Women's Christian Association officials. The result of its finding therefore should be of real value, beside presenting a "composite picture of the young womanhood of the world." The association recognizes that "it is an ambitious project, even for an international conference of people whose chief concern is with young women."

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Shall We Remove the 'Fourth Wall' and Let the Actor Out of His Cage?

British Actor-Producer Sums Up Stage Innovations With Prediction That Light Is to Be Future Decorative Medium

By BASIL DEAN

London, July 18
Special Correspondence

THE attempts that are being made to improve upon the present day conventional stage mostly arise out of the trouble about the proscenium arch. The Elizabethan stage stood away out amongst the audience, who were seated around three sides of it. When Inigo Jones brought back from Italy the proscenium and drop curtain of the theater of the Italian masques he profoundly influenced future developments. Gradually by a process of natural evolution the balconies assumed the horseshoe shape of the opera house; seats were placed upon the floor of the pit, and the players receded behind the front of the frame supporting the roof of the stage, in other words, the proscenium arch.

But no sooner is the actor safely ensconced behind the famous "fourth wall" of the Ibsen drama than he begins to want to come out again. That is what all the present-day fuss with regard to designs for stages is about.

German Experiments

Shall we let the actor out of his cage, and if so, to what extent? Shall we let him once more establish close and intimate relations with the audience, as in the ancient days of the Greeks? If we do, where shall we put the proscenium arch? Need we have one at all?

The Germans led the way in this new inquiry, as indeed they have always done during the last century in everything to do with the mechanical side of the theater. They began by using permanent or semi-permanent settings for the front part of their scenes, borrowed, of course, from the Shakespearean and Restoration stages, together with much greater simplicity in the scenery at the back. Sometimes these settings were behind the proscenium, as in the case of Georg Fuchs' Kunster Theater in Munich. Sometimes a bold return to the apron stage of the early nineteenth century was made.

The most advanced experiments in stage architecture they have yet made is the Grosses Schauspielhaus of Berlin, where a very wide but comparatively shallow stage forms the background to the vast arena in which most of the action takes place. Watching the actors perform in this huge open space you are no longer conscious of the picture-frame effect; the performers are in your midst, you seem to share in the action, the emotions of the play; we seem to be traveling rapidly back to the stage of the Greeks.

Arena Theater's Problems

Unfortunately this attempt of Reinhardt to bring his actors and his audience into closer relationship is already threatened with failure, partly because the supply of good plays adapted to this form of theater has proved insufficient, partly because the vocal powers of the actors have proved unequal to the demands made upon them.

Norman-Bel Geddes, a brilliant young American artist, who has made designs for a projected production of the Divine Comedy in Madison Square Garden, New York, has imagined and drawn plans for a theater that shall have no proscenium at all, the stage being a vast arena in one corner of a square building with seats in a large semicircle all round it, and a huge dome forming the background to the whole. When this dome is illuminated it will envelop the whole audience in the same light as the drama, thus helping them to merge themselves entirely in the play. The whole stage can be rapidly sunk to the cellar level on a huge lift, vast changes of scenery being effected in a few minutes of darkness.

This is but one part of the evolution constantly going on in stage architecture. There is, of course, the revolving stage (to be seen at the London Coliseum) and the triple stage, invented by Hemendy, of Budapest, which consists in the main of two stages at the side of, and in addition to, the stage seen by the audience, the whole encircled by a semicircular dome illuminated to represent the sky. This stage is so designed that a spectator does not have his view restricted in the outdoor scenes by the customary tree wings, but has a vista of distant landscape, equally as attractive as the view to be obtained from the center seats.

A Multiple Stage

Then there is the hydraulic stage to be seen at Dresden, by which whole scenes can be sunk to the cellar level, whilst other scenes are rolled forward on duplicate stages to take their place in a few seconds.

There is the very latest stage designed for the New Opera House in Belgrade, where the whole stage is not only made to revolve, but can be divided into a large number of squares of equal size, which can be raised or lowered to varying heights in any number of combinations by a simple system of couplings on to a single electric motor. Thus the actual stage floor becomes as adaptable as the scenery itself. It is the most flexible stage floor I have yet seen.

But what is important to note about these mechanical developments is that they all tend in one or both of two directions, either toward the reduction and simplification of the scenery or toward the establishment of a more intimate relation between the actor and his audience.

Now, however much we may appear to be traveling backward, in one respect we shall always possess a great advantage over our Greek forerunners, one that will inevitably limit the extent of our retrocession. I refer to electric light—that great boon to the theater.

Have you ever reflected upon the

tremendous emotional quality of light? What instinct is it that makes you draw the curtains on a frosty winter's night, switch off the light, and draw near the bright embers? You watch unknowingly the dancing shadows on the wall until quite unconsciously an emotional state is induced. Now is the time to sweep away misunderstandings, to recall past memories, perhaps to sing old songs. Such is the mysterious comforting light of the fireside. A most tremendous and precious gift has been given into our hands and as yet we are scarcely awake to the fact.

I go so far as to say that the future of decoration—I do not say design—lies wholly with the electrician. The painter must look to his laurels. Soon he must go back to the studio, where he properly belongs. It is in his emotional quality of light, this power to blend in with and vivify the emotional state of the drama without any intrusion of detail, that the most powerful instrument of stage decoration lies. As yet we mostly use light realistically. Eventually it will have to be used decoratively to illustrate and magnify emotion.

The Yiddish Players, Pavilion, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

UP TO some time after the outbreak of the war, a company of Yiddish players had been established, for several years past, at the old Pavilion Theater, Whitechapel, in the very heart of that large Jewish community. Some fine actors were working there, including, from 1911-1913, Joseph Kessler, and, subsequently, until 1917 or 1918, a still better known actor—one regarded by some competent critics as among the foremost of European players—namely Maurice Moscovitch. It was directly from the Whitechapel Pavilion that J. B. Fagan brought Mr. Moscovitch, to make a sensation as Shylock, at the Court Theater, London.

From that time onward the Yiddish players at Whitechapel passed through a distressful time. They could not replace Moscovitch with an actor of anything like equal competence; expenses of production had increased enormously; and the public patronage correspondingly diminished, until the company were forced to leave Whitechapel, while the Pavilion went the way of so many other suburban and provincial theaters, by transforming itself into a picture house. Now, however, it is pleasant to record that the picture screen has been removed—there is no lack of other cinemas in the district—and the theater has returned to its legitimate function, that of providing drama for the Jewish inhabitants of London's Ghetto. A Yiddish company has again been temporarily engaged there; and at its head is that same Joseph Kessler, Mr. Kessler is manifestly an actor to be encouraged. A finely built man, with a splendid head, reminiscent of certain of the great musicians; gifted also with a powerful voice, and possessing much of the emotional faculty peculiar to his race, he cherishes further a laudable ambition to interpret parts of higher literary and dramatic value than his company's repertoire usually permits. Quite recently—though only for a single night—he played "Hamlet" to a crowded house, with so much success that, as his manager phrased it to me, the only person who was not happy at the close of the performance was Mr. Kessler himself, because he was not billed to enact the Dane once more.

It is the old story. In these days of commercial stringency, the box office compels, or seems to compel, the retention in the bill of the more popular plays, such as "For a Ghild's Sake," a sentimental "crook" melodrama, interspersed freely with song and dance, which I happened upon the other night. It was played with any amount of vim and earnestness by a quite competent company, including—in addition to Mr. Kessler himself—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Augenbach, the former of whom, during a chat I had with him before the rise of the curtain, kindly initiated me into the mysteries of the plot. The words, of course, are spoken mainly in Yiddish, though—since the majority of the theater's patrons understand both languages—the dialogue is plentifully sprinkled with simple English phrases, such as expressions of greeting on entry, or of farewell at parting.

Five of the present company have come over recently from America, and two or three from Paris, the remainder being Whitechapel men. They are managed, for Mr. Kessler, by Harry H. Krone, who is also the stock playwright of the company, a position which carries one back in thought to the transatlantic theaters of the forties and fifties. Among the more classical plays in the repertoire, are an adaptation of Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," and "The Stranger," written by Jacob Gordin from the story of Enoch Arden.

Such an organization as Mr. Kessler's working at this theater, not only affords delight to the Jewish population of Whitechapel, but it provides also all-day work for the bread-winners of many families—the company and staff at the Pavilion, including the musicians and stage hands, numbering over 40. The Yiddish Players, be it added, are well known in the provinces also. Mr. Kessler's company have acted already at Glasgow, Manchester, and Leeds, and are booked for second visits; they hope to return in the autumn, to a redecorated Pavilion. Possibly, before long, there may be again a Yiddish company permanently installed in Whitechapel.



Mme. Pilar-Morin in Two of Her Characterizations

'Still, Small Voice Within' Secret of Mme. Pilar-Morin's Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 23

THERE should be a league formed of those people who saw one or more of the French pantomime company's performances of "L'Enfant Prodigue" as it was first presented by Augustin Daly at his theater in New York with Mme. Pilar-Morin in the title rôle. It would not be a very large league, but its members would have much in common. They would have an enthusiastic hour at least, whenever the subject for discussion would be "L'Enfant Prodigue."

It is often said that the public as a rule will support a genuinely fine art presentation, and in the main that is true. But every once in a while there comes along a work of art like "The Yellow Jacket" or "L'Enfant Prodigue" that seems to be many years ahead of our general public, and is the exception that proves the rule.

With the great improvement in the theater taste of our audiences during the past few years it is interesting to speculate as to the reception these two plays would receive if their first nights were to take place now instead of when they did—several years ago. Joseph Jefferson saw Mme. Pilar-Morin's performance 12 times, and Richard Mansfield attended 10 performances. Mr. Jefferson said: "Our little Pilar is a genius." Mr. Mansfield wrote: "You are an artist to your finger-tips." Praise, indeed, from two who knew. The most prominent artists and critics the world over have been thrilled by this little woman and volumes have been written in her praise, but in the face of this great amount of adulation she has remained a modest, gentle, womanly woman through it all.

As I am one of those fortunate enough to qualify as a member of the original "L'Enfant Prodigue" League,

I was with a feeling of joy that I asked for an interview and called at the studio of Madame. There is nothing hazy or dreamy about Pilar-Morin. She is the most fervently spiritually minded in her attitude toward her art of anyone I have interviewed. At the same time the practical work table, charts, typewriter and latest American pencil sharpener are as much in evidence as her play manuscripts and grand opera scores.

"Why do you talk about 'L'Enfant Prodigue'?" I have done hundreds of things besides that. I played 'Madam Butterfly' in David Belasco's original dramatic version more times than I played 'Pierrot'. And, oh, I have done so much work since. I have played all over the world. Played many rôles. Always working, always studying, always trying to improve. That is the way we progress, is it not?"

Madame is one of the few foreign-born whose English has been so carefully mastered that she has been able to teach English pronunciation to many Americans.

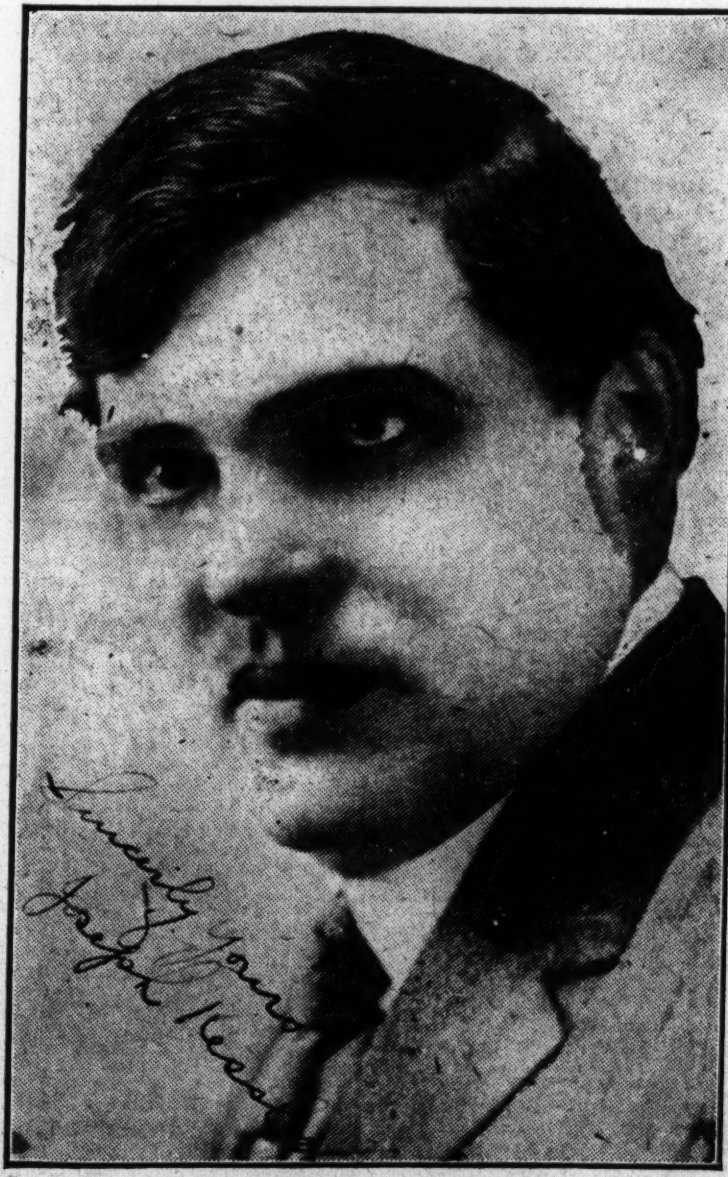
"Is it not strange that I am now teaching—that I am transferring that which I have learned of art to others? Do I enjoy it? Oh, I should say I do! It is a wonderful privilege to help guide the careers of these young people—to see them grow. You see, with my early training under the best masters in France and my broad experience, I am able to save them so much unnecessary struggle."

"Will you tell me, Madame," I asked, "what you think is the foundation of your work—the secret, so to speak?"

"In one interview," I would have me tell you that in one interview? Well, that is a great deal to ask, is it not? I will try, however."

Then after a moment's thought, "Yes, I can tell you the secret in one sentence. I believe it is so with all artists. The secret is the 'still small voice within.' That is the secret, but the explanation is longer, much longer. The still small voice must be given outward expression. We must learn to reflect our slightest inward emotion. The greater the inward emotion the greater the outward manifestation. In coaching pupils for grand opera my task is to show them a spontaneous radiation that shall be as broad or as delicate as the musical theme itself. For every musical theme there is a corresponding emotional expression. Not always active, of course, but there nevertheless."

"I think it is to my long experience in the silent drama that I owe the success my pupils have had in acting the great opera rôles. Silent drama has given me knowledge in the expressing of music emotionally. In 'L'Enfant Prodigue' we sing within every note of the music. In grand opera we sing without through the medium of the audible voice, but the training of the entire physical instrument, even to the very finger-tips, 'to sing within' is the same in either case. That co-



Joseph Kessler

Photograph by G. L. Simon

Theatrical Notes

Under the patronage of the Lord Mayor of London a meeting in support of the Theater Girls Club has recently been held at the Mansion House, London. The club, which is established in the Soho district, does excellent and unobtrusive work in providing board and lodging at very moderate rates for "small part" girls at the different London theaters and for minor actresses generally. During the past year the number living on the premises was 222, but—as a result of the keen competition existing—the great majority of them were unemployed. The club members, however, have brave hearts, for, as Mr. Arthur Bourchier, one of the speakers, pointed out, they did not hesitate to accept work as waitresses, domestic helps, and mannequins, etc., when there was nothing for them to do on the stage. Ill-natured people who belittle the chorus seem unaware that some of the present-day stars graduated in it.

There is a strong possibility that the Lyceum Theater, London, which—owing to an unfortunate and long-continued difference of opinion among the owners—has been closed for some months past, will shortly re-open. In this event a temporary lease may be acquired by Mr. Seymour Hicks, who is anxious to produce a new Shairaz-father play, provisionally entitled "Old Bill, M. P." But the Lyceum is really a melodrama house, since this is the staple dish with which its audiences have been regaled almost continuously since the great days of "Sir Henry Irving."

Marshall Nellan has started casting his new picture, "The Strangers' Banquet" by Donn Byrne, which he is making for Goldwyn. Claire Windsor is to have the leading feminine rôle. Others selected thus far are Rockliffe Fellows, Thomas Holding, Nigel Barrie, Claude Gillingwater and Stuart Holmes.

Among next seasons ambitious revivals will be Goethe's "Faust," which Wallace Munro is promising for October. John E. Kellard will have the rôle of Mephisto and Nellie McHenry will appear as Dame Martha. The remainder of the cast has not been announced.

Louis Evan Shipman's play, "Fools Errant," which the author and the Shuberts will present jointly, is now in rehearsal.

Miss Elsie Ferguson will appear in "The Wheel," by J. B. Fagan, in the fall.

"Peg o' My Heart" in Italy

FLORENCE, July 11 (Special Correspondence)—"Peg o' My Heart," so long popular in England and America, has now been presented on the Italian stage under the title of "Peg del mio Cuore," by Mme. Emma Grammatica, at the Politeama Nazionale in Florence.

Emma Grammatica has always manifested a strong predilection for English plays. It was she who, a couple of years ago, won popularity here for Barrie's piece, "What Every Woman Knows," under the name of "La Moglie che sa," and she is now impersonating, with much satisfaction to her audiences, the part in which Miss Laurette Taylor was for long so well known.

That the play found favor was evident from the fact that on its first appearance in June it ran for some 10 or 12 performances consecutively and has since, during Mme. Grammatica's stay in Florence, continued to alternate with other features of her repertory.

One of the Italian critics declares that, although the piece follows the most traditional of rhythms, the protagonist "acts like a force of nature that could not be different from what it is," and also draws attention to the author's ability in successfully handling "an argument so extraordinarily difficult as is that of the Anglo-Irish relations," and in doing so "with an insuperable courtesy and delicacy." And he adds that, if the piece has been applauded by both English and Irish in both England and America, how could it fail to find approval among the neutrals?

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THE HOME FORUM

Peter Pan in the North Countrie

IT WAS on a Sunday afternoon of high summer in the gray capital of the north that we had that well-remembered glimpse of a Scottish Peter Pan. We had taken books into the garden, but the books remained unread. For the garden is no ordinary one, with flower-beds and neat gravel paths. It is rather a stretch of undulating woodland, whose tall trees, shrubberies, lawns, and glades occupy a deep valley extending for half a mile or so east and west on the slope that leads from the heart of the city northward to the sea. The birds sing there all day long, and it is "a place of dreams untold," certainly just the place where one might expect to find Peter Pan.

On this particular occasion he was wearing an Eton suit and a very glossy top-hat, both of which looked exceedingly new, and he himself seemed to be about ten years of age.

He had wandered into a beautifully secluded and hilly part of the garden, and he was carrying a brightly colored plaid tartan rug. From a distance we watched his movements with absorbed interest. He removed the top-hat and placed it with a certain amount of careful reverence on the crest of the grassy knoll. Then he wrapped himself in the rug—being doubtless mindful of the responsiveness of the new Eton suit—and rolled down to the foot of the hill, climbed to the top, and rolled down again, and repeated the performance a third time. But the rug was thick and the sun was hot, so this pastime soon palled, and his next proceeding was to throw himself down on the slope just below his "topper," and to remain for some minutes leaning on his elbows and studiously contemplating that symbol of conventionality. We were beginning to understand by this time that he was Peter Pan, and great was our interest and delight when, from our distant hilltop, we saw him retire to another knoll, weave a chain of daisies, and twine it about his hat.

Half an hour later, in another part of the woodland garden, we met him. The hat was unadorned, and he was walking in a highly conventional, public-school manner, with "subsidiary parents" and others. He left the group, approached us, raised his hat, and said, "Can you kindly tell me what o'clock it is?" Four o'clock it was, Peter Pan, and the elders were thinking of afternoon tea. But surely to you

"Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe."

Yet we liked your attitude toward your environment so much! We knew that you were Peter Pan, that

you didn't want to grow up, and that your thoughts were of daisies and other lovely, simple things, quite unallied to the restrictions of "society." But you were not making any fuss about it. Those incomprehensible grown-ups insisted on your compliance with strange and uncomfortable arrangements, so you gave it, smilingly and quite cheerfully, and dreamed your dreams in silence.

That was years ago, but we have not forgotten. Maybe you are now spending your days at an office desk. Maybe, when schoolboy suits were laid aside, you donned a khaki uniform and went to fight for honor and for home. But maybe, also, on that June day in the garden, it was given you to know that yours was the kingdom of heaven, in which the great things are the simple things, the truths that never grow old.

Intermezzo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The shadowy walls recede and stand ajar;
New fragrances awake; the windows grow
Deep blue with evening stillness;
Faint and far
The wandering echoes of the after-glow
Drift like spent music; now the cleansing flow
Of quietude sweeps all unrest from sight.
Down through the sky, from some remote height,
Swift stars descend, and on their singing way,
In lovely silence of unfolding light
Declare the radiance of the coming day.

Grace Hodsdon Boutelle.

On to Oregon

"Look at 'em come, Jesse! More and more! Must be forty or fifty families."

Molly Wingate, middle-aged, portly, dark browned and strong, stood at the door of the rude tent which for the time made her home. She was pointing down the road which lay like an ecrú ribbon thrown down across the prairie grass, bordered beyond by the timber-grown bluffs of the Missouri.

Jesse Wingate allowed his team of harness-marked horses to continue their eager drinking at the watering hole of the little stream near which the camp was pitched until their thirst quenched, they began burying their muzzles and blowing into the water in sensuous enjoyment. He stood, a strong and tall man of perhaps forty-five years, of keen blue eye and short, close-matted, tawny beard. His garb was the loose dress of the outlying settler on the western lands three-quarters of a century ago. A farmer he must have been back home.

Could this encampment, on the very front of the American civilization, now be called a home? Beyond the prairie road could be seen a double furrow of jet-black glistening sod, framing the green grass and its spangling flowers, first browsing of the plow on virgin soil. It might have been the opening of a farm. But if so, why the crude bivouac? Why the gear of travelers? Why the massed arklike wagons; the scores of morning fires lifting lazy blue wreaths of smoke against the morning mists? And the truth was that Jesse Wingate, earlier and impatient on the front, out of the very suppression of energy, had been trying his plow in the first white furrows beyond the Missouri in the great year of 1848. Four hundred other near-by plows alike were avid for the soil of Oregon; as witness this long line of newcomers, late at the frontier rendezvous.

"It's the Liberty wagons from down river," said the campmaster at length. "It's time. We can't lie here much longer waiting for Missouri or Illinois, either. The grass is up. . . ."

"But look at the wagons come!" she added. "All the country's going West this spring, it certainly seems like."

It was the spring gathering of the west-bound wagon-trains, stretching from old Independence to Westport Landing, the spot where that very year the new name of Kansas City was heard among the emigrants as the place of the jump off. It was an hour by sun as these Western people would have said, and the low-lying valley mists had not yet fully arisen, so that the atmosphere for a great picture did not lack.

It was a great picture, a stirring panorama of an earlier day which now unfolded. Slow, swaying, stately, the ox teams came on, as though impelled by an unseen power, the feet of white canvas sails. The teams did not hasten, did not abate their speed, but moved in an unagitated advance that gave the massed column something irresistibly epochal in look. The train, foreshortened to the watchers at the rendezvous, had a well-spaced formation—twenty wagons, thirty, forty, forty-seven—as Jesse Wingate mentally counted them. There were outriders; there were clumps of driven cattle. Along the flanks walked tall men, who flung over the low-headed cattle an admonitory lash whose keen report presently could be heard, still faint and far off. A dull dust cloud arose, softening the outlines of the prairie ships. The broad gestures of arm and trunk, the monotonous soothing of commands to the sophisticated kine as yet remained vague, so that still it was properly a picture done on a vast canvas—that of the frontier in '48; a picture of might, of inevitable power. Even the souls of these waiters rose to it, felt some thrill they themselves had never analyzed. . . .

By this time the last belated unit of the Oregon caravan was at hand. The features of the dusty drivers could be seen. Unlike Wingate, the newly chosen master of the train, who had horses and mules about him, the young leader, Banion, captained only ox teams. They came now, slow footed, steady, low leaved, irresistible, indomitable, the same loco-



Entrance to Arracan Pagoda, Mandalay, Burma

motive power that carried the hordes of Asia into Eastern Europe long ago. And as in the days of that invasion the conquerors carried their households, their flocks and herds with them, so now did these half-savage Saxon folk have with them their all.

Lean boys, brown, barefooted girls flanked the trail with driven stock. Chickens clucked in coops at wagon side. Uncounted children thrust out tousled heads from the opening of the canvas covers. Dogs barked, jostling the tar buckets, barked in hostile salutation. Women in slatted sunbonnets turned impassive gaze from the high front seats, back of which, swung to the bows by leather loops, hung the inevitable family rifle in each wagon. And now at the tail gate of every wagon, lashed fast for its last long journey, hung also the family plow.

It was '48, and the grass was up. On to Oregon! The ark of our covenant with progress was passing out. Almost it might have been said to have held every living thing, like that other ark of old—Emerson Hough, in "The Covered Wagon."

Florence Nightingale
Today that name is like a melody of a far-off time—a melody we heard in the remotest days of childhood. Florence Nightingale!
It comes o'er the ear like the sweet South,
Stealing and giving odor.

It has perfumed the years with the fragrance of gracious deeds. I have sometimes idly speculated on the strange fortuity of names, on the perfect echo of the name to the deed—Shakespeare. Milton. Wordsworth. Tennyson! Why is it that the world's singers come heralded with these significant names? And Oliver Cromwell and John Churchill and Horatio Nelson! Why, there is the roar of guns and the thunder of great deeds in the very accents of their names. And so with the heroes of history, the Grace Darlings and the Florence Nightingales. One almost sees in the latter case events carefully avoiding the commonplace and shaping a lustrous name for the wearer. For her mother was named Smith, the daughter of that William Smith, the famous philanthropist, and member for Norwich, who fought the battle of the Dissenters in Parliament, and was one of the leaders of the anti-slavery movement. And her father was named Shore, and only assumed the name of Nightingale with the estates that made him a wealthy man. "A rose by any other name," no doubt. But the world is grateful for the happy accident that gave it "Florence Nightingale."

It is a name full of a delicate reminiscence, like the smell of lavender in a drawer, calling up memories of those from whose lips we first heard the story of "The Lady With the Lamp"—A. G. Gardner, in "Prophecy, Priests and Kings."

The Plains

Many look down on Bengal as being only a flat country, but that is just what makes me revel in its scenery all the more. Its unobstructed sky is filled to the brim, like an amethyst cup, with the descending twilight and peace of the evening; and the golden skirt of the still, silent noonday spread over the whole of it without let or hindrance.—Rabindranath Tagore.

In Mandalay

MANDALAY! What limitless romance the name conjures up! There are Englishmen still in the service of the Indian Government who remember the annexation. There are others, who were in the service of King Theebaw before the annexation, concession hunters, beachcombers, and other quaint folk, who resided in the royal city, and earned a living as best they might. These people can tell the strangest, wildest stories of life in Upper Burma before the coming of Western law and order, which peeled so much of the romance from it.

But Mandalay is not an old city; indeed it is very modern. You may visit the pagoda of nine-hundred and ninety-nine tablets, or the "Arracan pagoda"; but astonishing though they may be, they certainly are not old. Even the palace, with its slender wooden spire which is the center of the universe, is considerably less than a century old.

The fact is, in ancient times, the kings of Burma were peripatetic. So were the emperors of China and of India. When a new king came to the throne he moved his capital, almost as a matter of course, probably because by that time, after a desultory sort of siege lasting years and years, there was very little of the old one left.

But the Burmese capital was always on the banks of the Irrawaddy. Even during the mythical period, and perhaps into historical times, the capital was at Pagan, that wondrous deserted but scarcely ruined city in the jungle below Mandalay. Centuries later it was moved to Amarapura, and then to Ava, hard by. It was well on in the nineteenth century when Mindon Min, in a whimsical mood, built the palace at Mandalay. His son Theebaw kept the place on, for a few years; but there is no saying whether he might not have moved it, had he not been deposed by the British. There is as much merit to be gained by building a new palace as by building a new pagoda, surely!

To the resident in Burma Mandalay spells dust and heat. The long straight road, lined with haggard trees thickly crusted with dust, are depressing; so too is the emptiness of the streets. The sun beats down fiercely on a white powdery void.

The visitor, who lives by a carefully constructed timetable, and has to catch a train, visits the Arracan pagoda, takes off his shoes and socks, and enters its cool precincts. He passes on to the pagoda of the nine hundred and ninety-nine tablets. This at any rate exists solely for his benefit. Did he count them for himself, or could he speak to the aged priest in the vernacular, he would learn that there are really but seven hundred and twenty-nine tablets. But nine hundred and ninety-nine is a number full of possibilities. Someone discovered that when visitors began to visit Mandalay to see the "sights" no sightseer could refrain from asking the inevitable question, and there was immense scope for romantic imagination in the reply. Finally there is the palace, though there is little to be seen inside the

carved wooden walls. Its garish splendor is no more. Few people include Mandalay Hill in their round. Among the dim masses we can soon distinguish the figure of the palace; nor are they beautiful. Nevertheless the view from the summit is worth the climb of a few hundred feet, though the steps are steep. Mandalay, lies at your feet embowered in pallid acacia trees. The moat, a straight shining road of water; the palace wall, with the doll's house tower in the center; the white street-bound rectangles of the city; and in the distance the swelling curve of the river, with the hills beyond.

Among the Don Cossacks

I recall also another Sunday afternoon. The sun is sinking low, shedding its last glorious rays on the large orchard before us, and gilding as far as the eye can reach the full, ripe ears of corn, rye and wheat. From afar the bleating of the flock is heard—the shepherds bringing it in. Soon the white masses of the sheep are seen huddled against the sky. Nearer and nearer they come—the whole large field covered thickly, as with a snowy weed. The flaming tops of the golden grain furnished a rich foreground. Among the dim masses we can soon distinguish the figure of the shepherds and hear their songs and cries mingled with the bleating of the flock. Closer and closer comes the weird music of the balalaikas—the rich sound of the concertina. The songs, the instruments, the whistling, the bleating of the sheep all produce a confused but intense harmony. The setting sun, the thousands of shifting, surging bodies, the sun-kissed grain seem to make up a huge stage-setting, depicting the pastoral life of these simple peasants. That scene has left an impression on me which lasts to this day.

To add to the brilliance of the picture, both the men and the women had their best Sunday clothes on. The women wore their gray-colored, four-yard-wide short skirts, with the blouses of snowy-white homespun linen, low-necked, wide-sleeved, richly embroidered in blue and red cross-stitch work. Each had a wide, bright sash about her waist, and on her bosom beads of every color, every description, row on row. To complete the richness and gaiety of that national costume there were ribbons—some of them fastening the long braids of hair that hung down the back, and some going to tie up the beads. Never was there a more brilliant and tantalizing display of color. The men in their Sunday attire were a fine sight too—short breeches of cloth or velvet tucked into the high boots; over the breeches a gray red shirt, buttoned on one side (called, for that reason, kosovorotko); a bright girdle giving additional dash of color; and, to complete the costume, a high cap which only the Don Cossacks wear in Russia, and which only they know how to wear!

The ensemble was so enchanting that, inspired by it, my husband asked a girl and boy of about seventeen, who were known as good dancers, to dance for us. Everybody was glad to do what would please Gregory Konstantinovich. So, some of the shepherds passing by with their instruments were called, and then we saw the real Russian dance. The girl and boy were beautiful types of the Don Cossack—pure, unmixed blood was theirs.

Why Hurry?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS likely all will agree that he who is in a hurry is always more or less in a state of confusion and excitement, of friction and irritation. Thus, hurry is really more a condition of thought than a condition of affairs. Is it not more the thinking about how much we have to do than the actual doing that gives us the feeling of being rushed? We look ahead a week, a month, to the demands upon our time, and the mental picture of "piled up" work throws us into a hurried state of thought. We hurry to business; we hurry the children off to school; we hurry to get the household done; and lastly, we hurry to keep up with the times. Even those who have no real responsibilities let human demands rush them. Indeed, the sense of hurry has so driven the world of today that many believe they scarcely have time to think! Yet, in a hurried frame of mind, public as well as individual thought lacks the mental equilibrium that makes for real speed.

It is the unscientific mentality that hurries; it wants what it wants, when it wants it; it wants everything done at once; it wants to be healed in a hurry, and to wait not at all. Yet, Solomon has said, in substance, that the thoughts of the hasty tend only to want. Hurry that is the outcome of impatience or impulsiveness impedes action, and works out of season. Those who are driven by ambition and self-will often have such a sense of being rushed that they accomplish less than if they did not hurry. In her "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy has said (p. 230), "Rushing around smartly is no proof of accomplishing much."

Christian Science heals of this false sense of hurry by turning thought away from a sense of time to the contemplation of eternity; away from personal responsibility to the operation of spiritual law, which is always right. It shows us how to let this law work in its own way in our experiences. Understanding how to place our times in God's hands, our thought becomes quieted and calm; we think clearly, and go about things in an intelligent and orderly way. The right thinker, relying upon divine power, works in accord with God's law, and does not need to hurry; for his fruit shall come forth in its season, and "his leaf also shall not wither." In a serene mental state

one can accomplish a tremendous amount with freedom and ease. Nothing could drive Jesus, the one who demonstrated his God-given dominion, to hurry; yet, he healed the sick instantaneously, and when he entered the ship of the disciples out at sea, "Immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." On the other hand, to impulsive brethren who urged him to go to Judea with them he said, "I go not up yet unto this feast; for my time is not yet full come." The times and seasons of the Master were not after the demands of mortals; for he lived in conscious knowledge of eternity, wherein what he did was in fulfillment of spiritual law.

In the infinite realm of divine Mind, where "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years," can there be any such thing as hurry? Can you rush the activity of spiritual law, of divine power and divine unfoldment, with the impulsions of so-called mortal will? Can you hasten patient, wise, gracious Love into the fulfillment of its ever present blessings? There is no speed so great as that which is the outcome of divine impulsions; but it is a speed that is governed by spiritual law, and not by the dictates of human belief.

Holding steadfastly to the vision of eternal being in the midst of pressing demands, we learn to take charge of our thought, and refuse to be thrown into a state of excitement or hurry. Overcoming the carelessness of the haste that is so often accountable for work poorly done, we perform homely duties with gladness, where otherwise we might have rushed them through for the mere sake of getting them done. In the midst of busy activities, we now find time to manifest sweeter brotherhood; for we no longer, through an effort to get ahead, ruthlessly brush aside opportunities to be considerate and courteous.

Reflecting spiritual peace, prudence, promptness, alertness, and poise, the speed of Spirit begins to operate in our human affairs until, however crowded with work our days seem to be, we accomplish whatever is required of us with dominion and ease. Well, then, may we remember these words of the poet:—

"I stay my haste, I make delays;
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my 'face.'"

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Oh, holy night, deep night of stars,
Whose peace the troubled mind like dew,
Descends upon the troubled mind like dew.
Healing it with the sense of that pure reign
Of constant law, enduring through all change;
Shall I not, one day, after faithful years,
Find that thy heavens are built on music, too,
And hear, once more, above thy throbbing worlds
This voice of all compassion, Comfort ye—
Yes—comfort ye, my people, saith your God?
—Alfred Noyes, in "The Torch-Bearers."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1922

EDITORIALS

Paving the Way for Debt Cancellation

ALTHOUGH the report that England had made a definite offer to cancel French debts was premature, it has long been obvious that this step is inevitable. Mr. Lloyd George has hitherto subordinated this cancellation to a similar treatment of England by America. But generosity begets generosity, and there were many people in England who saw clearly that if for the moment political considerations may make it impossible for the United States to take the initiative, that is no reason why England should decline to show the way. It is England who, for economic reasons, has need of a stable Germany. France, of course, did she understand, has also need of a stable Germany, but for her the need is not so patent and not so immediate. If, therefore, England counsels, may demands, the forgiveness of German debts by France, she can hardly insist on the policy of securing her own pound of flesh from France. In strict logic, there could not be leniency for Germany and the full rigor of the law for France.

France contended that she had already made great sacrifices, and, therefore, it was now for England to offer her some kind of compensation in the shape of the cancellation of British credits on France. If once this were done finally and officially, the vicious circle in which the world has been moving since the Armistice would be broken. Sooner or later, the example would be followed.

The very fact that a beginning had been made would make the general conditions far more favorable for an international loan, which has become an absolute necessity, not only for Germany, but for France. The great thing is to throw overboard the deadweight of debt which is sinking Europe. These debts, which shatter the whole system of credit and prevent confidence, are like an inhibition. They stop the normal activities of the world. It only requires that somebody shall start the movement—inevitable in the long run—toward cancellation.

When the British Government was stated to have arrived at this conclusion and to have proposed to France a definite bargain on the lines previously indicated, the press of the world greeted the supposed decision with enthusiastic approval. They might have opposed a similar proposal emanating from their own country, but they nevertheless, regarding the matter with detachment and impartiality, recognized that a clean slate is the only sound policy. This revelation of the thought of the world, although based on a misunderstanding, was useful in that it demonstrated what reasonable men are thinking in all countries. It paved the way to the actual proposal which certainly must be made.

It is manifestly unjust that France should be made to agree to a wholesale curtailment of her rights while no relief is forthcoming for France. The connection between the French debt and the German debt is indisputable. France cannot pay out if nothing is coming in. What she owes to England and America can only be met on condition that France herself can find the money. It is beyond doubt the corollary of any attempt to lighten the burden of Germany that the burden of France should be lightened. In the same breath, it is impossible to exact the last penny from France and to call upon France to forgive Germany.

Those who think that France is too hard should ask whether they themselves are not too hard. With the disappearance of the illusion of vast payments by Germany there vanished the illusion of vast payments by France. If one cannot fulfill the demands made, neither can the other. If the reparation debts must be written down, the interrelated debts must be written off. It is only on this condition that the loan which is required becomes possible.

There may be resistances. Electioneering considerations may postpone this full study of related problems. But in the end it will be seen to be true that the impossible sums which one nation owes to another can never be paid by any conceivable machinery which would be satisfactory to the recipient governments. At last England has acknowledged the truth of this contention, and France will quickly follow. America, while not directly involved or responsible for European policy, is yet bound to take notice of any threatened collapse, and the moment the United States recommends gentler treatment of Germany, it follows as a natural sequence that there must be the most considerate treatment of France. The road to recovery has been pointed out. It is for the world to take it.

IN THE controversy, on American railroads as well as in the coal mines, both sides fail to take into account an interest that is more deeply involved in the situation than either Labor or Capital. That interest is the public welfare.

At the Expense of the Third Partner

In previous labor disputes neither side has been disposed to pay much attention to that interest, apparently deeming it a negligible quantity. Employers and employees have, to a certain extent, absorbed the realization of the identity of their concern in the regular and orderly functioning of the industrial machinery. With occasional upheavals resulting from irreconcilable differences, employers and employees in the main have come to at least a glimmering of the truth that industry is a partnership.

In this partnership, however, they have been slow to recognize the third partner. This partner, the general

public, has hitherto been regarded as a silent onlooker whose place it is to accept uncomplainingly whatever hazards may be imposed by disagreements between owners and workers. This silent partner, however, is no longer content to play the passive rôle assigned by the others. It is determined to make itself heard, to impose some restraint—the restraint of law—upon its partners. One manifestation of the emergence of this partner in the general business of the country, and especially in its public utilities, such as railroads and mines, is the Esch-Cummings Railway Act, with its Railroad Labor Board. Other manifestations of the same increasing consciousness of the partner hitherto held silent, are the various efforts by the Federal Government and by state governments to create courts of arbitration, either optional or compulsory.

Unfortunately, in the present controversy, both on the railroads and in the mines, the available machinery has failed to accomplish the desired results—to substitute law, whether industrial or statutory, for the anarchic and archaic trials of strength hitherto resorted to by Capital and by Labor at times of disagreement.

The controversy which has arisen out of that disagreement is being carried on at the expense of the third partner to the combination, more than at the cost of either of the others. The obstacle to the return of normal business conditions which any attempt to paralyze either the transportation system of the country or to put a stop to the production of fuel, and consequently of the energy that keeps the industrial machinery of the country going, is sufficient in itself to show the vital character of the hitherto silent partner's interest in the existing situation.

That silent partner is watching closely the failure of the machinery which has been created to make such a paralysis of industrial life impossible. The time will come—and soon—when it will not be possible for two infinitesimal minority groups to fight industrial battles at the expense of the third partner, the overwhelming majority.

POSSIBLY no one understands, better than the people residing in Alaska, the conditions which have seemed to combine to hinder what promised to be the rapid industrial and commercial development of that Territory, rich in many natural resources.

The Problem in Alaska

Residents of Alaska are somewhat impatient with the theorists and experts who visit their country and return to the United States to write glowing estimates of its future. They have too long dealt with the prosaically practical side of life in a rugged and unsuited section of the world to be influenced by even the most logical speculative essays of their potential wealth. They are weary of being "exploited" as the possessors of something whose value the theorists are incapable of judging, and as a people to whom the missionaries of progress should be sent in the hope of arousing them to a realization of their opportunities.

The impression of some representative Alaskan residents is that the Territory is industrially and commercially "submerged." They insist that the Washington Government, which alone could make the development of the country's natural resources possible, has failed to do its part. This does not apply, it is admitted, to the gold and copper mines, because these have been rich enough to attract capital even under the unfavorable conditions which make the development of coal mines and oil wells impossible.

The need, according to those who criticize the attitude of Government experts who have recently written glowing forecasts of Alaska's future, is capital which will insure the possibility of private development of the mineral and agricultural lands now lying idle. The prospective investor is warned that the undertaking is not without hazard. Development work, because of the lack of roads and the high cost of transportation, is expensive, and immediate returns are uncertain.

Conditions in Alaska are in no way comparable to those in the middle west in the United States in the early days of its development. Government grants made the solution of the transportation problem in the latter almost easy. The immigrants from northern Europe furnished the man-power necessary to subdue the prairies and the forests, to build roads and houses, and to open mines and quarries. The processes of natural development were adequate to provide commodities, markets and transportation simultaneously.

But these desirable conditions do not obtain in Alaska. The tides of immigration are not attracted to that section by the promise of "a quarter section and a cow." The homemaker in the far north must be equipped to battle against sterner difficulties than the pioneer in Illinois and Wisconsin encountered three-quarters of a century ago. And so the impasse seems to have been reached. The apparent desire on the part of many of the people of Alaska is for some sort of subsidized development work, and yet there remains the apprehension that the establishment of such a policy would result in the bartering away of the Territory's richest resources.

Perhaps the time has not yet come for a rapid development of that country's lands and mines. The average pioneer seeks the line of least resistance. The chief concern is to keep the door open. The day will arrive when men will go in to possess the land for their own. Alaska can well afford to wait.

THE new hall of the London County Council has cost £4,000,000, and King George has opened it amid a scene of much splendor and enthusiasm. Now when the hall is getting into working order it is found that the press gallery is so badly placed that members speaking are almost inaudible. One of the most important matters has been entirely neglected. But let the London County Council take heart; across the river is the House of Commons, with 670 members, where seating accommodation is provided for only half that number.

TODAY's world stands witness to one of the supremely great events of all history: the evolution of China into

Entries to China's Credit

genuinely "popular" government. The plant that pushed up through the yellow earth eleven years ago now promises soon to burst into full blossom. This is to say that one-fourth of mankind is stepping forward. This is not stated with any thought of comparing old civilizations with the new, or of gauging the relative values of philosophies, Confucian and Christian, or of insisting that it takes a better people to make pumpkin pies than porcelains. It is only saying that a definite change must come over the surface of China's antique dream, if she is to guard herself alike against commercial scheming from without and selfish ambitions from within.

We hear much of her handicaps: of civil war and self-serving tuchuns, of lack of money and a marked shortage of public morality. It is well worth noting that entries are to be set on the credit side of the big ledger.

The mere fact of having a government that, in theory at least, is based upon the will of the governed, has had an enormously quickening effect upon that thoughtful people. The understanding that governments exist in order to advance, in an affirmative manner, the welfare of a population, and not simply to provide places of profit to those who happen to occupy the seats of power, is rapidly being realized. Government is a matter of public discussion in present-day China. Its acts are subject to a sustained, even if not yet a wholly effective, public criticism. This can mean only that a general will, in reference to matters political, is developing. That, in turn, can mean only that the Chinese are tending more and more to think nationally.

Somewhat to develop this last idea, it is highly significant that, through all these later months of open warfare between North and South, neither side has evinced a desire to seek a solution of the problem by dividing the country into independent states. There is basic national solidarity, clearly. In all circumstances one must hold it to have been not less than strikingly exhibited, indeed, while it is obvious that two factors are tending to emphasize it: the growth of means of communication, and the quiet but real pressure exerted upon China's territorial rights by the militaristic wing of the Japanese Government.

It has long been realized that the Chinese are, essentially, a democratic people. Its index has been a something set so deeply in the Nation's makeup that even old tradition seemed not adequate to account for it. It is today's privilege to see this set down, as it were, in specific terms. What has been referred to, generally, as just "a trait of national heredity" is producing a change in the national features. If the new popular attitude toward government and the lately-born national solidarity continue to develop, the items of debit cost on the Celestial Republic's books will be heard of less and less, because, in the relative balancing of the pages, they will amount to less and less.

THE persistence of the delusion that the United States Congress may be induced to modify the Volstead Act so as to provide for the sale of

Light Wines, Beer, and Alcohol

"light wines and beer" is due chiefly to the activities of some thirty-odd associations formed for the purpose of paying salaries to workers against the National Prohibition Law. To justify their solicitation of funds for this purpose they must make it appear that they represent a large following, and it is not surprising that they are able to keep their propaganda alive by holding out promises that they must know are impossible of fulfillment. Apart from what may be termed this professional opposition to the Volstead Act, there is unquestionably some sentiment favorable to the amendment of that law, based in most cases upon a misunderstanding of what is involved in the "light wines and beer" proposals. Many of those who have given their indorsement to this attack on the fundamentals behind national prohibition would presumably see reasons for withdrawing their support if they fully understood the actual conditions relating to the nature and use of alcoholic beverages.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits the manufacture, sale, or importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. To understand the scope of this fundamental law of the land it is necessary to know just what is meant by an intoxicating liquor. The active agency in all forms of intoxicating beverages is the substance alcohol. Whisky, brandy, rum, gin, vodka or arrack are merely the same substance distilled from different materials, mixed in varying proportions with water.

Whisky, the principal form in which what are known as "spirituous liquors" are consumed, contains from 40 to 50 per cent of alcohol. In the mixture with effervescent water known as a "highball," the percentage of alcohol averages about 8 per cent. As against this alcoholic content the ordinary "light wines" (sold everywhere before the adoption of prohibition had an alcoholic content of from 10 to 14 per cent, while in the case of sherries, ports and other "fortified" wines the content was often above 20 per cent, or two and one-half times stronger than the whisky highball.

That, in one case the alcohol was procured from grapes, and in the other from corn, would not alter the essential facts. By simply drinking wine or 4 per cent beer, those desiring intoxicating liquors could accomplish the same result as was formerly secured through the use of diluted whisky, rum, or gin. The mere statement of these conditions is enough to show the absurdity of the whole "light wines and beer" propaganda. So long as the Constitution prohibits intoxicating liquors, Congress cannot discriminate in favor of certain kinds of liquor.

"Just the man for the place," is the chorus of comment within and without the theater in the United States on the appointment of Augustus Thomas to the position of executive chairman of the Producing Managers Association. That such a unanimity of opinion has greeted the choice, of Mr. Thomas as arbiter, mentor or dictator in the theater—for he will be all three in some degree by the very nature of his new duties—is in itself perhaps the finest tribute Mr. Thomas has received in a career in which he has been accorded many honors.

Augustus Thomas, Mediator in the Theater

There is special point to the naming of Mr. Thomas, of all men, to this position, for the association which has chosen him and is paying his salary was the group to which the members of the Actors Equity Association were opposed during the actors' strike of three years ago. When the point was reached where the cross-purposes of the interests concerned had become seemingly inextricably entangled, like the logs in a spring jam, Mr. Thomas brought all the parties to agreement within a few hours at a hastily called conference. Granted that Mr. Thomas chose the breaking moment for his action, the point is that he knew what to do and knew how to win over the strong men on both sides that were obstructing the settlement.

The many intricate problems that Mr. Thomas will have to deal with will not be new to him, as would be the case had he been chosen from some other walk of life. In his long and devoted association with the theater he has filled nearly every position known to the playhouse: actor, playwright, stage director, manager. To the general public Mr. Thomas is best known as a playwright; in the theatrical world he stands out as a brilliant orator. All who know him recognize in him a clear, clean thinker, a man of unusual ability and force, and one whose opinion is to be respected, even when vastly different from one's own.

What of the public? Here, indeed, is the biggest aspect of Mr. Thomas' appointment. What is to be done about the ticket speculator? Are the best seats for popular attractions again to be sold at the box office, or are they to continue to be obtainable only at agencies at a preposterous "service" charge?

Mr. Thomas takes his chair opposed to state censorship of plays. His desire is that the theater shall clean house from within, and thus avoid the necessity for having a public censor. It is earnestly to be hoped that the members of the Producing Managers Association will again prove themselves wise and allow their new chairman absolute authority in denying production to salacious plays. He is an art critic of the theater, and will readily distinguish a work of art from a play produced solely to commercialize viciousness. If, during his tenure of office, he accomplishes but this one desire that he has so far expressed as wishing to carry out, the Producing Managers Association deserves wide commendation for this appointment, and the theater as a whole will have taken a big step forward.

Editorial Notes

ONE hesitates between sorrow and joy at the announcement that Mr. H. G. Wells has consented to stand for Parliament as Labor candidate for London University. The sorrow comes from the thought, as one London newspaper expresses it, that he will waste an amount of his time equivalent to the writing of two good books a year; the joy at the prospect of the dull materialism of the House of Commons being leavened by the idealism of a man of rare knowledge and vision. Parliament today stands in need of good men, and if every man of intellect is to stand aside because many of his 600-odd fellows may be below his mental standard, it will go ill with the great representative House. Such a standard would have kept out Burke, Pitt, and Gladstone, to mention no others. The House of Commons needs the best men it can get.

FOR so long it has been customary to look upon the typical "at home" as a rather stupid affair, that it is refreshing to learn that recently an innovation has been introduced in some of these events in London, whereby social entertainment has been combined with practical information. Thus at one of these "at homes" it is recorded that among the guests were included a plumber, a paperhanger, a carpenter, an electrician and a laundry worker. After refreshments, the guests were divided into parties and went from room to room where they saw the plumber mend a simple leak, the carpenter make some easy repairs, the electrician attend to a few small adjustments, and so on. It would seem that there is some advantage in contrasting the unique with the prosaic, like combining business with pleasure.

THERE is quite a lesson to be learned from the little two-cent stamp. Recently it took over some additional duties, and now it will carry a one-ounce letter to any post office in half a hundred foreign countries in addition to any one of the more than 50,000 post offices in the United States, the many in Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, and those in American possessions overseas. This humble servant could be emulated by many in its willingness to "serve," and it is not a surprise that United States Government officials believe that this extension of its usefulness will make for more friendly relations between Americans and other peoples.

NEARLY everyone knows the story, but it is so good that it bears repetition, especially in view of the fact that it has been recently recalled by the cleaning of the big clock in the English House of Parliament. It is about a grandfather's clock which was very highly treasured in a certain family, but which had become somewhat erratic in its timekeeping and its striking propensities. One old man, however, used to insist that it was all right and that all it needed was to be understood. "You see," he would say, "when the hands stand at 12, it strikes 2, and then I know it is 20 minutes past 7." After all, understanding will do a lot toward straightening out a problem.